

**REPORT OF THE RES&POA-2030:
REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON
FINALIZATION OF THE KEY INDICATORS**

**14 June 2022
Online Workshop**



**The Southeast Asian Fisheries Development
Center**

The Secretariat

PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF THIS DOCUMENT

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Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION	7
I. OPENING OF THE WORKSHOP	7
II. OBJECTIVES AND AGENDA OF THE WORKSHOP	7
III. PRESENTATION OF THE RESULTS OF THE TRIAL EXERCISE BASED ON INPUTS PROVIDED BY THE ASEAN MEMBER STATES.....	8
IV. DISCUSSION ON KEY INDICATORS TO MONITOR AND EVALUATE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RES&POA-2030	8
V. TEMPLATE, RATING, AND CRITERIA FOR RATING OF THE KEY INDICATORS.....	9
VI. CONCLUSION AND WAYS FORWARD.....	9
VII. CLOSING OF THE WORKSHOP.....	10

ANNEXES

Annex 1	List of participants.....	11
Annex 2	Opening Remarks.....	19
Annex 3	Agenda.....	21
Annex 4	Trial exercise submitted by Cambodia.....	23
Annex 5	Trial exercise submitted by Indonesia.....	35
Annex 6	Trial exercise submitted by Malaysia.....	51
Annex 7	Trial exercise submitted by Philippines.....	79
Annex 8	The revised key indicators to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the RES&POA-2030.....	91
Annex 9	The revised template to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the RES&POA-2030.....	103
Annex 10	Results of the analysis (based on trial ratings for 2021).....	105
Annex 11	Timeline for the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the RES&POA-2030.....	109
Annex 12	Closing Remarks.....	111

REPORT OF THE RES&POA-2030: REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON FINALIZATION OF THE KEY INDICATORS

14 June 2022
Online Workshop

INTRODUCTION

1. The RES&POA-2030: Regional Workshop on Finalization of the Key Indicators was organized on 14 June 2022 through the online platform and hosted by the SEAFDEC Secretariat with the support of the Japanese Trust Fund (JTF). The Workshop was attended by the representatives from the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries, namely: Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Japan, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam; SEAFDEC Deputy Secretary-General, senior officials, and officers from the SEAFDEC Secretariat, Training Department (TD), Marine Fisheries Research Department (MFRD), Aquaculture Department (AQD), Marine Fishery Resources Development and Management Department (MFRDMD), and Inland Fishery Resources Development and Management Department (IFRDMD). The List of Participants appears as **Annex 1**.

I. OPENING OF THE WORKSHOP

2. In her Opening Remarks, the Deputy Secretary-General of SEAFDEC, *Dr. Tomoko Nakazato*, welcomed the participants to the Workshop. She recalled that SEAFDEC convened in March 2022 the “RES&POA-2030: Regional Workshop on Development of the Key Indicators and Detailed Roadmap” which came up with the draft key indicators and template for rating of the progress made by the ASEAN Member States (AMSs) in the implementation of the Resolution and Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region Towards 2030 (RES&POA-2030), and the suggestion that the AMSs should conduct a trial exercise and provide feedback to SEAFDEC for improving the key indicators and template. The Workshop in March 2022 also suggested SEAFDEC to organize another Regional Workshop in June 2022 to discuss and finalize the key indicators and the template. She recalled that the results of the Regional Workshop in March 2022 were reported to the SEAFDEC Council at its 54th Meeting on 23 and 25 May 2022, where the Council approved the SEAFDEC National Coordinators to serve as the focal persons for the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the RES&POA-2030. She then expressed the expectation that at the end of this second Workshop, the key indicators and template would be finalized, and declared the Workshop opened. Her Opening Remarks appears as **Annex 2**.

3. The morning session of the Workshop was moderated by the Policy and Program Coordinator, *Dr. Worawit Wanchana*, and the afternoon session was moderated by the Senior Policy Officer, *Ms. Pattaratjit Kaewnuratchadasorn*, of the SEAFDEC Secretariat.

II. OBJECTIVES AND AGENDA OF THE WORKSHOP

4. The representative from the SEAFDEC Secretariat, *Ms. Sawitree Chamsai*, introduced the background, objectives, and agenda of the Workshop. She recalled that the Regional Workshop in March 2022 came up with draft the key indicators for monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of RES&POA-2030, and suggestion for the conduct of a trial exercise by the AMSs to make use of the template in rating the progress in the implementation of the RES&POA-2030 of their respective country. She then emphasized on the importance of this second Regional Workshop to discuss the results of the trial exercise and finalize the key indicators as well as the template, rating scale, and criteria for rating of the key indicators.

5. The Workshop agreed on the agenda which appears as **Annex 3**.

6. The Workshop noted that in addition to reporting of the progress of the development of the key indicators for monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the RES&POA-2030 in various fora under the SEAFDEC mechanism, the progress would also be reported to meetings under the ASEAN mechanism.

III. PRESENTATION OF THE RESULTS OF THE TRIAL EXERCISE BASED ON INPUTS PROVIDED BY THE ASEAN MEMBER STATES

7. The representative from the SEAFDEC Secretariat, *Ms. Sawitree Chamsai*, briefly presented the results of the trial exercise submitted by four AMSs, namely: Cambodia (**Annex 4**), Indonesia (**Annex 5**), Malaysia (**Annex 6**), and the Philippines (**Annex 7**). She emphasized on the needs for the AMSs that provided rating based on the key indicators to also provide additional information especially on criteria that the countries used in providing such ratings. Such information would be a very useful reference not only for the countries when conducting mid-term review in 2025 and final evaluation in 2030, but also for SEAFDEC to make an in-depth analysis on the progress made by the region for each key indicator.

8. *Ms. Sawitree* informed the Workshop that together with the rating exercise, Indonesia has also come across questions on some of the key indicators, and these would be further discussed in detail under Agenda 4.

9. In response to the query from the representative from the Philippines on analysis of “additional information” provided by the respective AMSs, the Workshop was informed that such additional information would be used for analysis of the progress at the regional level rather than for the individual countries.

IV. DISCUSSION ON KEY INDICATORS TO MONITOR AND EVALUATE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RES&POA-2030

10. The Workshop discussed on the draft key indicators to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the RES&POA-2030 including the column for the respective AMSs to provide additional information (*e.g.* means of verification). The concerns and comments raised by the AMSs based on the trial exercise were also clarified.

11. On key indicator number 3, the representatives from Cambodia and Malaysia informed the Workshop that the countries collect fishery statistical data at the species level by common names in English and local language, and inquired whether this is sufficient for reporting. In response, the Workshop noted that different country could have different level of sufficiency for collection of statistical data that fulfill their requirement for effective fisheries management.

12. On key indicator number 25, the Workshop sought clarification on the term ‘fair distribution.’ It was clarified that the fair distribution implies that when products from small-scale fisheries are traded to intra- and/or international markets, not only traders but also other stakeholders in the value chain, *e.g.* fishers, local collectors, middlemen, processors, etc. also receive benefits.

13. While noting that the Workshop in March 2022 agreed on two types of rating scale, *i.e.* 1–5 and Y/N, the Secretariat informed the Workshop that the analysis using Y/N would have to be based on the assumption of scores (*i.e.* Y=5 and N=1) which resulted in bias analysis and interpretation of results. The Workshop therefore agreed with the proposal made by the Secretariat that all key indicators should have similar rating scale of 1–5.

14. After discussion, the Workshop agreed on the revised key indicators to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the RES&POA-2030 as appears in **Annex 8**.

V. TEMPLATE, RATING, AND CRITERIA FOR RATING OF THE KEY INDICATORS

15. The Workshop revisited the template to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the RES&POA-2030, as presented by the SEAFDEC Secretariat. The Workshop noted that the template is a table composed of four columns *i.e.* column 1: POA-2030 no., column 2: Key indicators, column 3: Rating, and column 4: Criteria used for rating; and that the AMSs are requested to provide inputs in the columns 3 and 4 so that SEAFDEC will be able to have efficient analysis of data and information. The Workshop noted the suggestion made by the Secretariat that the part of background information in the template should also be updated to reflect the process of developing the key indicators.

16. After accommodating suggestions from the Workshop and subsequent revision by the SEAFDEC Secretariat to accommodate comments made by the Workshop, the revised template appears in **Annex 9**. The Workshop agreed that the template should be accomplished by the AMSs to reflect the status in each period, *i.e.* 2021 for baseline information, 2025 for mid-term evaluation, and 2029 for final evaluation. This template with finalized key indicators would be sent to the AMSs for confirmation after the Workshop.

17. The representative from the SEAFDEC Secretariat then presented the results of the analysis (based on the trial ratings for 2021, and simulated data for 2025 and 2030) to visualize how the results from monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of RES&POA-2030 would appear once all AMSs submit their inputs **Annex 10**.

18. The representative from Malaysia suggested the Secretariat to analyze how the AMSs implement the RES&POA-2030 *e.g.* for a particular POA-2030, some countries may rate a high score, some countries may rate a lower score. In this connection, the countries with high score could assist countries with lower score by sharing lessons learned to improve the future implementation of the RES&POA-2030.

19. In response to the query made by the Philippines on the statistical analysis, the Workshop was informed that in addition to the basic statistical analysis currently used by the Secretariat, more advanced statistics could also be explored once the actual data are available. Moreover, information provided in the column on “additional information” should also be used to support the analysis of results.

20. The representative from Thailand suggested that once the SEAFDEC Secretariat conducted gap analysis, the Secretariat should identify priority areas to improve the implementation of the RES&POA-2030. In response to the question that whether SEAFDEC could adjust the rating score if some AMSs overrate themselves, the Secretariat informed the Workshop that if question on the score arises in the future, the respective AMSs may be contacted to verify the information as necessary.

VI. CONCLUSION AND WAYS FORWARD

21. The Workshop took note of the timeline to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the RES&POA-2030 as presented by the SEAFDEC Secretariat which appears as **Annex 11**.

22. The Workshop was informed that the SEAFDEC Secretariat would circulate the draft Report of the Workshop to all participants by 22 June 2022 and requested the countries to provide comments by 24 June 2022. After accommodating the comments, the Report would be considered adopted.

23. The Workshop was also informed that SEAFDEC will send the formal letter to the AMSs by 30 June 2022 requesting the respective countries to provide 2021 baseline information. The AMSs would also be requested to provide the inputs and feedback to the SEAFDEC Secretariat by 30 September 2022.

24. The Workshop noted that the results of this Workshop and results of the 2021 baseline evaluation would be reported to the upcoming meetings of the SEAFDEC Program Committee, and SEAFDEC Council, as well as to the ASEAN mechanism.

VII. CLOSING OF THE WORKSHOP

25. The Deputy Secretary-General of SEAFDEC, *Dr. Tomoko Nakazato*, expressed her gratitude to all participants for their active participation and valuable input during the Workshop. She urged that the agreed key indicators be used to pave the way for measuring the performance of the AMSs' actions towards sustainable development of fisheries in the region in line with the RES&POA-2030, and declared the Workshop closed. Her Closing Remarks appears as **Annex 12**.

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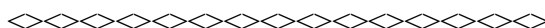
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OPENING REMARKS

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RES&POA-2030: Regional Workshop on Finalization of the Key Indicators
14-15 June 2022



Distinguished delegates from the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries,
My colleagues from SEAFDEC,
Ladies and gentlemen, good morning!

First of all, let me welcome all of you to the “Resolution and Plan of Action-2030: Regional Workshop on Finalization of the Key Indicators.”

May I recall that SEAFDEC has convened the “Resolution and Plan of Action-2030: Regional Workshop on Development of the Key Indicators and Detailed Roadmap” in March this year. During such Workshop, it was suggested that a trial exercise should be carried out to allow the AMSs to understand the key indicators and rating as well as provide further comments. The Workshop also suggested that SEAFDEC National Coordinators should perform as the focal persons for the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the RES&POA-2030. Furthermore, the results of the Workshop were reported to the SEAFDEC Council at its 54th Meeting in May this year. The Council took note of the recommendations made by the countries and approved the SEAFDEC National Coordinators to serve as the focal persons for the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the RES&POA-2030.

Today and tomorrow, we convene this Workshop to discuss the results of the trial exercise and finalize the key indicators.

With that note, I declare the “Resolution and Plan of Action-2030: Regional Workshop on Finalization of the Key Indicators” open. I hope for a fruitful discussion during this Workshop.

Thank you very much and have a good day!

AGENDA

Agenda 1: Opening of the Workshop

Agenda 2: Background, Objectives and Agenda of the Workshop

Agenda 3: Presentation on the Results of the Trial Exercise based on inputs provided by the ASEAN Member States

Agenda 4: Discussion on Key Indicators to Monitor and Evaluate the Implementation of RES&POA-2030

Agenda 5: Template, Rating and Criteria for Rating of the key indicators

Agenda 6: Conclusion and Ways Forward

Agenda 7: Closing of the Workshop

Results of the Trial Exercise based on inputs provided by Cambodia



Template for the Monitoring and Evaluation of the Implementation of RES&POA-2030

Background

SEAFDEC proposed the Concept Note for organizing the Regional Workshop on the Roadmap for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Implementation of the Resolution and Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security in the ASEAN Region Towards 2030 (RES&POA-2030) during the 53rd Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council (53CM) in early 2021. The 53CM supported such idea and suggested SEAFDEC develop and disseminate the key indicators for monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of RES&POA-2030 in order that the AMSs could provide valuable inputs during the Workshop.

The SEAFDEC Secretariat in collaboration with the SEAFDEC Departments developed the indicators that will be used as tools to facilitate the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the RES&POA-2030. The indicators were categorized according to the six components of the Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region Towards 2030 (POA-2030), namely: 1) Planning and Information, 2) Fisheries Management, 3) Aquaculture, 4) Optimal Utilization of Fish and Fishery Products, 5) Fish Trade, and 6) Regional and International Policy Formulation. The detailed POA-2030 could be accessed at <http://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12066/6583>.

This Template will be used to facilitate the monitoring and evaluation of the progress made by the AMSs in the implementation of the POA-2030 by providing inputs and feedback including the rating of indicators and additional information as agreed during the Regional Workshop on Development of the Key Indicators and Detailed Roadmap on 23–24 March 2022.

Instruction

1. The SEAFDEC National Coordinators shall serve as focal persons for the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the POA-2030. They shall coordinate with the relevant agencies/institutions within their respective countries to gather relevant information and submit the accomplished Template to the SEAFDEC Secretariat.
2. The monitoring and evaluation are a self-assessment by the AMSs of their implementation of the POA-2030. The AMSs are requested to rate the indicators to determine the level of achievement of POA-2030. In rating the indicators, the AMSs should consider common criteria (*e.g.* national policies, legal frameworks, programs, working mechanisms, human resources, financial resources, among others). However, the criteria for each indicator should be considered as applicable to the respective countries; while additional criteria could be explored, as appropriate. Each indicator should be rated as:

Option 1: rating scale of 1-5

- 1 = not at all
- 2 = at a limited level
- 3 = at a fair level
- 4 = at a good level
- 5 = at an excellent level

Option 2: Yes/No

If the indicator is not applicable or the country is unable to provide a response, please indicate N/A.

3. The AMSs should provide additional information (*e.g.* means of verification) for each indicator to ensure that the same set of fundamentals and criteria is maintained during the different timeframes (*i.e.* in 2021 for the baseline, in 2025 for the mid-term review, and in 2029 for the final evaluation) of the monitoring and evaluation of the POA-2030 .

Country: Cambodia

Timeframe: **Baseline 2021** **Mid-term Review 2025** **Final Evaluation 2029**

A. Planning and Information

POA-2030 No.	Indicators	Rating	Additional information (<i>e.g.</i> means of verification)
1	Level of integration of planning of marine capture fisheries, inland capture fisheries, and aquaculture sub-sectors for sustainable fisheries (<i>e.g.</i> availability of fisheries management/master plan that integrated all fisheries sub-sectors, multi-stakeholder participation in the planning process)	1-5 (4)	FiA statistical catch data by year and a target indicator for programme 3 Sustainable fisheries management from 2019-2023 of Agriculture Strategic Development Plan (ASDP) Maintaining wild catch at 600,000 tons annually and ongoing development of sustainable coastal and marine fisheries management for year from 2022 onward. Aquaculture Strategic Development Plan 2010-2030.
2	Level of the country's capacity to develop a plan towards sustainable fisheries	1-5 (3)	Currently planning process still dependent on the collaboration from external experts such as FAO and ADB staff and consultants and not done only by FiA officers/officials .
3	Level of sufficiency of the country's systems and mechanisms for collection of statistics and data disaggregated at the species level to support fisheries valuation including monitoring of their performance (<i>e.g.</i> existing programs on data collection)	1-5 (2)	The FiA Catch by species record data and the two research institutions (Inland Fisheries Research and Development Institute, Marine Fisheries Research and Development Institute) conducting survey on fish catches and the all 25 FiACs carrying out fish catches data collection annually.
4	Level of the country's capacity to establish reference points for the management of fish stocks (<i>e.g.</i> biomass, MSY, ABC, TAE, spawning potential ratio (SPR), minimum length (especially for blue swimming crab)	1-5 (2)	Mesh size regulation, number of gear permit for family fishing scale, fee for artisanal fishing operation (only marine fishing ground), seasonal fishing restriction (mainly in inland fishing grounds and by few species for some marine species like mackerel, short-neck clam) and size restriction

			for blue swimming crab fishing
5	a. Level of the country's capacity to collect data and information on aquatic species under international concern (e.g. sharks, rays, sea turtles, catadromous eels, aquatic mammals)	1-5 (2)	Please specify all species 1) _____ 2) _____
	b. Level of the country's application of SOPs to harmonize/standardize data collection methods for species under international concern	1-5 (3)	IFReDI and MaFReDI data collection procedures under the technical assistant from International DPs
6	Level of applicability of regional fishery information systems and mechanisms to facilitate sharing, exchange, and compilation of statistics and information that are harmonized with international statistical standards to the country's fishery information systems and mechanisms (e.g. data and information digitization programs)	1-5 (2)	FiA's report and FAO TCP's report
7	Level of sharing of relevant statistics and fisheries-related data and information between the country's fisheries agency and other authorities (e.g. in-country coordination)	1-5 (3)	FiA Annual Report
8	Level of the country's application of simple and practical indicators for planning, monitoring, and evaluation of fisheries	1-5 (3)	Fisheries Programme 3 and Annual Work Plan Indicators of FiA and FiACs
9	Level of the country's sharing/exchanging of information on research findings, good practices, and experiences among countries and regional institutions	1-5 (3)	Through MRC and other international cooperation and SEAFDEC

B. Fisheries Management

POA-2030 No.	Indicators	Rating	Additional information (e.g. means of verification)
10	Level of timeliness of the country's reviewing and updating of national fisheries policies, legal and institutional frameworks in consultation with stakeholders	1-5 (3)	Updating ASDP for every 5 year and the Strategic Planning Framework for Fisheries 2015-2025 for every 10 years,...
11	Level of the country's acceleration of the development of fisheries management plans for conservation and management	1-5 (4)	Plan are develop annually and three year rolling plans from ASDP and master plan for a 10 year fisheries conservation plan are develop with consultation in the Technical Working Group for Fisheries (TWGF) at FiA
12	Level of the country's implementation of measures to prevent unauthorized fishing and eliminate illegal fishing practices	1-5 (4)	Development of and Implementation NPOA-IUU; RPOA-IUU; UNFSA; PSMA; NPCI; AN-IUU; amendment of law on fisheries; and implementation of

			Smart-application for suppression of illegal fishing activities.
13	Level of the country's implementation of comprehensive policies for fisheries management	1-5 (4)	National fisheries policies, fisheries policies reform... statement of marine fisheries policies management
14	Level of the country's application of fisheries management approaches (e.g. co-management, EAFM, among others)	1-5 (3)	number of CFis in the country wide participate in fisheries co-management (26 CFis of 516 CFis are strong CFis and 4 CFis applied EAFM) in 2021
15	Level of capacity of the country's fisheries communities and capability of fisheries-related organizations to implement necessary actions to address issues on the well-being of fishers	1-5 (3)	Number of strong communities (FiA statistical record) 26CFis or 9%
16	Level of participation of the country's local communities and fisheries-related organizations in fisheries management	1-5 (4)	Number of CFi& CFR and NGO working in fisheries (FiA statistical record) 516 CFis working in fisheries
17	Level of the country's awareness/perception of the need to develop financial incentives (e.g. micro-credit) for small-scale stakeholders and cooperatives for the responsible development of fisheries enterprises and developmental activities that optimize economic returns	1-5 (2)	15 CFis that carry out microcredit for their community member
18	Level of the country's application of energy-efficient technologies for fishing gears fishing vessels, and fishing operations	1-5 (N/A)	
19	a. Level of sufficiency of the country's capable fishing crew and workers in the fishing industry (e.g. enough number of competent fishing crew and workers, programs for new crew members and workers)	1-5 (N/A)	
	b. Level of the country's application of appropriate technologies to optimize the number of crew onboard fishing vessels	1-5 (N/A)	
20	Level of the country's implementation of good and appropriate employment practices in accordance with domestic laws and regulations or relevant international instruments - relevant provisions of ILO Conventions (e.g. C-188)	1-5 (2)	Number of child labor working in Fisheries sector (ILO & FAO)
21	Level of capacity of the country's relevant authorities and communities to collaboratively resolve conflicts on resources utilization (e.g. establishment of an authorized multi-stakeholder committee at local level)	1-5 (3)	Number of conflict solved at communities level (no report available from CFi about the conflict resolution)
22	Level of the country's exploration and sustainable exploitation of potential underutilized fishery resources through	1-5 (N/A)	

	comprehensive fishery resources surveys in a precautionary manner (<i>e.g.</i> exploitation of deep-sea resources)		
23	a. Level of the country's implementation of the SSF Guidelines	1-5 (N/A)	
	b. Level of the country's effort to collect sex-disaggregated statistics on fishers and fish workers in the fisheries value chain	1-5 (3)	FiA and UNIDO reports
24	Availability of guidelines/regulations/procedures to facilitate fair distribution of benefits from the intra-regional and international trade of fish and fishery products among small-scale actors along the value chain	Y/N (N)	
25	a. Level of the country's monitoring and assessment of the impacts of climate change on fisheries and aquaculture	1-5 (2)	Report of implementation of the project: Climate Adaptation and Resilience in Cambodia's Coastal Fishery Dependent Communities-GCP/CMB/037LDF
	b. Level of country's adjustment of existing programs taking into consideration the effects of climate change and natural disasters	1-5 (1)	Report of implementation of the project: Climate Adaptation and Resilience in Cambodia's Coastal Fishery Dependent Communities-GCP/CMB/037LDF
26	Level of the country's assessment and management of the impacts of aquatic pollution (<i>e.g.</i> marine debris, ALDFG, microplastics) on fisheries and aquaculture	1-5 (N/A)	
27	Level of the country's cooperation with other countries to assess and manage straddling, transboundary, and highly migratory fishery resources, as appropriate (<i>e.g.</i> country's participation in BOBLME, GOT-Fish, RFMOs, bilateral arrangements)	1-5 (2)	SEAFDEC report on GOT-Fish, bilateral arrangements (MOU)
Marine Fisheries			
28	Level of the country's implementation of measures and activities to combat IUU fishing activities (<i>e.g.</i> NPOA-IUU, IUU-related information sharing, fishing vessel record database, VMS, port-in & port-out controls, conservation and management measures of relevant RFMOs of which SEAFDEC Member Countries are a member, MCS infrastructure and equipment)	1-5 (3)	Implementing NPOA IUU under CAPFISH-Capture, RPOA-IUU Fishing, AN-IUU
29	Level of the country's involvement and participation at regional, sub-regional, and bilateral levels on fisheries management, combating IUU fishing, and MCS network through inter-agency coordination and information sharing (<i>e.g.</i> country's cooperation/coordination with	1-5 (4)	Development of and Implementation NPOA-IUU; RPOA-IUU; UNFSA; PSMA; NPCI; AN-IUU; amendment of law on fisheries; and implementation of Smart-application for suppression of illegal fishing activities.

	AN-IUU, RPOA-IUU, among others)		
30	Level of the country's utilization of existing regional frameworks and tools for combating IUU fishing activities (<i>e.g.</i> RFVR, ACDS, and innovative technologies)	1-5 (2)	Report on Capacity building workshop/training of SEAFDEC
31	Level of involvement of the country's legal officers in consultative dialogues at regional/sub-regional level to share and exchange information on updated legal and regulatory frameworks to address issues in fisheries management, as applicable	1-5 (3)	Bilateral meeting with neighboring countries on legal framework under SEAFDEC-Sweden project. Bilateral meeting with neighboring countries on Fisheries Cooperation.
32	a. Level of capacity of the country's relevant authorities to implement the requirements of port State measures	1-5 (2)	Under planning
	b. Level of capacity of the country's relevant authorities to implement the requirements of flag State responsibilities	1-5 (1)	Red card penalty from EU
33	a. Level of the country's effort to conduct research on the impacts of various fishing gear types and methods on aquatic ecosystems and animal populations	1-5 (N/A)	
	b. Level of country's development and promotion of environment-friendly fishing practices (<i>e.g.</i> low impact and fuel-efficient (LIFE) fishing gears/methods)	1-5 (2)	Conducted two training on safety at sea for fishing vessels under SEAFDEC/JTF
34	Level of the country's implementation of regional and international guidelines to mitigate bycatch and discard	1-5 (N/A)	
35	Level of the country's promotion of adoption of resource enhancement approaches with appropriate monitoring and evaluation programs (<i>e.g.</i> artificial reefs, restocking programs, mobile hatcheries, habitat restoration)	1-5 (3)	FiA's annual report (Fisheries Conservation Department report)
36	Level of the country's application of the fisheries <i>refugia</i> concept	1-5 (3)	Report of implementation of SEAFDEC-GEF/UNEP project
37	Level of the country's implementation of approaches to sustainable management of major critical coastal habitats (<i>e.g.</i> mangroves, coral reefs, seagrasses)	1-5 (3)	FiA's annual report (Fisheries Conservation Department report), Report of implementation of SEAFDEC-GEF/UNEP project
38	Level of the country's compliance with international standards on safety at sea, decent working conditions, and onboard fishing vessels sanitation	1-5 (N/A)	
39	Level of the country's effort to assess the possible impacts of subsidies on fisheries, particularly on the special requirements	1-5 (N/A)	

	and the needs of small-scale fisheries in the region		
<i>Inland Fisheries</i>			
40	Level of the country's implementation of comprehensive policies and provision of support to legal and institutional frameworks for inland fisheries (e.g. co-management, rights-based fisheries, ecosystem approach to inland fisheries management)	1-5 (4)	FiA statistical catch data by year and a target indicator for programme 3 Sustainable fisheries management from 2019-2023 of Agriculture Strategic Development Plan (ASDP) Maintaining wild catch at 600,000 tons annually and ongoing development of sustainable coastal and marine fisheries management for year from 2022 onward. Aquaculture Strategic Development Plan 2010-2030.
41	Level of awareness of the country's relevant stakeholders of the importance of inland fisheries and of the need to rehabilitate/restore habitats and aquatic species for local food security	1-5 (4)	National Fish Day; Creation of fisheries conservation by CFi and CFR establishment
42	Level of the country's effort to monitor and mitigate the negative impacts of invasive/alien species on the inland ecosystem and biodiversity	1-5 (1)	Not Allow to stock the exotic species And unpermitted importation of live Pirapitinga (MAFF's Regulation)
43	a. Level of coordination among the country's national agencies on multiple utilization of inland water resources to mitigate conflicts among users	1-5 (3)	Number of conflicts solved (Department of Fisheries Affairs)
	b. Level of the country's involvement in sub-regional mechanisms to address transboundary inland fisheries management issues, where applicable	1-5 (3)	Number of arrangement/meetings with the neighboring countries through MRC mechanism
44	a. Level of the country's effort to promote R&D to understand the migration patterns, spawning grounds and seasons, and nursery grounds of important inland aquatic animals	1-5 (3)	IFReDI reports and international cooperation with DPs
	b. Level of the country's effort to sustain inland fisheries ecosystem health, habitat inter-connectivity, and dry season management	1-5 (2)	Restoration of conservation area Boeung Tonle Chmar and Fish path (IFReDI reports)
45	a. Level of the country's effort to monitor and assess the impacts of construction/ operations of man-made structures on inland waterways	1-5 (2)	IFReDI's reports on fish passage and FiA in fisheries assessed.
	b. Availability of mitigation measures and appropriate conservation and management measures for such impacts	Y/N (N)	

46	Level of the country's effort to undertake coordinated planning and management on the use of inland water bodies (<i>e.g.</i> closed and open season regulations, leasable or auction fisheries, special area for conservation and fish <i>refugia</i> (SPECTRA))	1-5 (4)	Number of proclamation and announcement issuances for the fishing season (close/open) and banning of fishing for some species and state conservation areas
	Level of capacity of the country's human resources and institutions to implement the plan and manage the use of inland water bodies	1-5 (3)	Number of graduate scholars participate in the institutions
47	Availability of guidelines to promote the use of practical and simple indicators for inland/floodplain fisheries within the national inland fisheries management framework (provincial/community notifications for inland fisheries measures based on indicators <i>e.g.</i> succession of species, amount of rainfall and water inflow, level and duration of flood, abundance of macro-invertebrates)	Y/N (N)	

C. Aquaculture

POA-2030 No.	Indicators	Rating	Additional information (<i>e.g.</i> means of verification)
48	Level of the country's implementation of programs and policies on aquaculture to address social, economic, and environmental aspects of sustainable aquaculture to improve food security, livelihoods, and employment, and alleviate poverty (<i>e.g.</i> rural aquaculture program)	1-5 (3)	Number of farms or projects and programs which working for aquaculture (FiA reports)
49	Level of the country's implementation of the ASEAN guidelines for environment-friendly and responsible aquaculture and good aquaculture practices	1-5 (2)	Department of Aquaculture Development reports (ASEAN GAqP progress report)
50	Level of coordination among the country's national agencies to integrate aquaculture into rural development activities within the context of multiple-use of land and water resources	1-5 (2)	Number of farmers trained in aquaculture and applied those knowledge
51	Level of the country's utilization of advanced technologies for marine and inland aquaculture such as full-cycle breeding and culture of high-value species	1-5 (N/A)	
52	Level of the country's implementation of measures or strategies for responsible, environment-friendly, and sustainable aquaculture	1-5 (2)	Aquaculture order

53	Level of the country's support for R&D on aquaculture (<i>e.g.</i> genetic resources, impacts of climate change, feed, aquatic animal health management)	1-5 (1)	Progress report of focal point OIE
54	Availability and accessibility of the country's specific pathogen-free broodstock and seeds	Y/N (N)	
55	Level of the country's implementation of aquatic biosecurity measures	1-5 (2)	ASEAN GAqP trained to farmers (report of DAD)
56	Level of the country's implementation of policies that complement and support fish farmers, hatchery operators, and other stakeholders	1-5 (3)	Number of farmer supported in aquaculture (DAD reports)
57	Level of the country's implementation of good and appropriate employment practices in accordance with domestic laws and regulations or relevant international instruments	1-5 (1)	Disseminated via GAqP training program
58	Level of the country's awareness/perception of the need to develop financial incentives and micro-credit systems for the responsible development of aquaculture enterprises and developmental activities that optimize economic returns	1-5 (2)	Government support on the provision of loan to fish farmers through Agriculture Rural Development Bank
59	Level of the country's implementation of programs/efforts to regulate the introduction and movement of aquatic organisms in accordance with regional and international guidelines (<i>e.g.</i> national measures or SOPs including quarantine measures on the importation of aquatic species)	1-5 (1)	Developing Guideline of SOP for live animal traffic and quarantine
60	Level of the country's implementation of programs/efforts to prevent and control serious disease outbreaks (<i>e.g.</i> R&D, OIE standards, other initiatives following standard procedures)	1-5 (1)	Research done by DAD, IFReDI & MarDEC for fish diseases, OIE progress report
61	Level of the country's capability to diagnose and control aquatic animal diseases (<i>e.g.</i> human resources, assessment and development plan, harmonized diagnostic methods/protocols, laboratories)	1-5 (1)	Number of degree in fish diseases working under FiA (OIE progress report)
62	Level of the country's involvement in the implementation of regional warning systems on aquatic animal health and diseases (<i>e.g.</i> compliance with the Regional Technical Guidelines on Early Warning System for Aquatic Animal Health Emergencies)	1-5 (1)	FAO, NACA and OIE member
63	Level of the country's prudent usage of legal antibiotics in aquaculture and	1-5 (1)	Research on antibiotics and antimicrobial use (FAO's pilot project)

	monitoring of the impacts of antimicrobial resistance on aquatic animals		
64	Level of the country's efficient usage of aquafeeds including use of alternative protein sources to reduce fish meal and other fish-based products <i>e.g.</i> utilization of the Regional Database of Alternative Feed Ingredients in Aquaculture)	1-5 (N/A)	
65	Level of the country's effort to conduct risk assessments of the culture of exotic aquatic species and prevent the escape of high-risk species	1-5 (2)	Aquaculture Order
66	Level of the country's implementation of programs to improve human resource capabilities for responsible aquaculture	1-5 (3)	Number of TOT and farmer achieved training on responsible aquaculture (FiA Annual report)
67	Level of the country's implementation of policies and strategies that enable the aquaculture sector to adopt measures to mitigate the potential impacts of climate change and environmental stressors	1-5 (1)	Report of implementation of the project: Climate Adaptation and Resilience in Cambodia's Coastal Fishery Dependent Communities-GCP/CMB/037LDF
68	Level of the country's application of the precautionary approach to safeguarding the environment from the over-intensification and expansion of inland, coastal, and offshore aquaculture (<i>e.g.</i> utilization of tools such as software program to measure carrying capacity)	1-5 (1)	Training on GAqP program
69	Level of the country's effort to conduct risk assessment and R&D related to the use of GMO products in aquaculture	1-5 (N/A)	

D. Optimal Utilization of Fish and Fishery Products

POA-2030 No.	Indicators	Rating	Additional information (<i>e.g.</i> means of verification)
70	Level of country's applicability of technologies to optimize the utilization of catches/farmed products	1-5 (N/A)	
71	Level of the country's effort to promote the production of and preserve the diversity of traditional fish products	1-5 (2)	Number of fish processors supported by FiA per year
72	a. Level of the country's effort to implement quality and safety management systems that support the competitive position of ASEAN fish and fishery products in the global markets	1-5 (2)	Number of Issuance of quality seal for the fisheries processing products in Cambodia (Department of Fisheries Post-Harvest Technology and Quality Control "DFPTQ" report)
	b. Level of the country's effort to promote the implementation of the quality and safety management systems among small and medium enterprises	1-5 (2)	Number of guidelines on GMP, GHP and HACCP disseminate to fisheries processors and the number of establishment received quality seal products (DFPTQ reports)

73	Level of the country's legislation, and coordinated mechanisms/activities with relevant control agencies throughout the fish value chain (e.g. product traceability/certification, chain of custody)	1-5 (N/A)	
74	Level of country's implementation/ effort to promote and conduct training programs and develop training materials to upgrade the technical skills and competencies of relevant personnel in the public and private sectors on fisheries post-harvest technologies, and food quality and safety management systems	1-5 (1)	Number of manual publish and number of training offer (DFPTQ reports)
75	Level of the country's awareness/perception of the need to develop financial incentives and micro-credit systems for the responsible development of fisheries and aquaculture enterprises and developmental activities that optimize economic returns, specifically for the post-harvest fisheries sub-sector	1-5 (2)	Government support on the provision of loan to fish farmers (Number of Bank that provide loans to and the access of farmers (fish processor to the loan); (DFPTQ &DAD reports)
76	Level of the country's implementation of good and appropriate employment practices in accordance with domestic laws and regulations or relevant international instruments	1-5 (2)	Number of Child labor working the fish processing industries(ILO report/UNIDO reports)
77	Level of the country's capability to adopt standards and guidelines for handling fish and fishery products, and implement hygienic fish handling onboard fishing vessels and market places	1-5 (2)	Number of fishers applied hygienic fish handling onboard fishing vessels and sellers applied hygienic fish handling at market places (DFPTQ reports)

E. Fish Trade

POA-2030 No.	Indicators	Rating	Additional information (e.g. means of verification)
78	Level of the country's cooperation with other AMSs to implement international standards on the trading of fish and fishery products within the region (e.g. development of regional guidelines relevant to international standards on trading of fish and fishery products, harmonization and standardization of fish trade system including farm/hatchery certification through bilateral agreements or mutual recognition agreement)	1-5 (N/A)	
79	Level of the country's effort to implement the regional/ASEAN standards (e.g. ASEAN GAqP, ASEAN Shrimp GAP, others) on the international trading of	1-5 (1)	ASEAN GAqP trained to farmers and fish traders (report of DAD)

	fishery and aquaculture products		
80	Level of the country's implementation of fish trade-related standards (<i>e.g.</i> SPS/TBT measures)	1-5 (2)	Application of SPS (FiA reports)
81	Level of country's development and implementation of national laws, rules, and regulations on trading of species in accordance with international laws	1-5 (2)	CITES regulations and compliance with WTO
82	Level of the country's cooperation with other AMSs towards common positions that could be reflected in international fish trade-related fora	1-5 (3)	AMS and SEAFDEC member
83	Level of the country's engagement of private sector to address trade-related issues and promote/sustain regional and international trade	1-5 (1)	Cambodia Chamber of Commerce
84	Level of the country's implementation of support programs to assist and build the capacity of small-scale producers to comply with standards on safety and quality of fish and fishery products	1-5 (2)	number of small-scale producers supported (DFPTQ report)
85	Level of the country's effort to assist small-scale producers from both capture fisheries and aquaculture in securing and maintaining access to markets at national, regional, and international levels	1-5 (2)	Cluster of Aquaculture Farmer Establishment; Cambodian Aquaculturist Association
86	Level of the country's application of traceability systems to certify or validate the information for the whole supply chain	1-5 (N/A)	
87	Level of country's effort to develop/improve branding or eco-labeling of fish and fishery products that demonstrate the eco-friendly and socially acceptable nature of ASEAN products	1-5 (2)	Cambodia quality developed (DFPTQ reports)

F. Regional and International Policy Formulation

POA-2030 No.	Indicators	Rating	Additional information (<i>e.g.</i> means of verification)
88	Level of the country's participation and involvement in fisheries-related international fora and technical committees to promote the ASEAN interests at the global level	1-5 (5)	Cambodia participation in all fora and technical committees of FAO/COFI, WTO, IWC, RPOA, ASEAN as well as SEAFDEC arrangements (SEAFDEC reports)

Results of the Trial Exercise based on inputs provided by Indonesia



Template for the Monitoring and Evaluation of the Implementation of RES&POA-2030

Background

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6. The AMSs should provide additional information (e.g. means of verification) for each indicator to ensure that the same set of fundamentals and criteria is maintained during the different timeframes (i.e. in 2021 for the baseline, in 2025 for the mid-term review, and in 2029 for the final evaluation) of the monitoring and evaluation of the POA-2030 .

Country: INDONESIA _____

Timeframe: **Baseline 2021**

Mid-term Review 2025

Final Evaluation 2029

A. Planning and Information

POA-2030 No.	Indicators	Rating	Additional information (e.g. means of verification)
1	Level of integration of planning of marine capture fisheries, inland capture fisheries, and aquaculture sub-sectors for sustainable fisheries (e.g. availability of fisheries management/master plan that integrated all fisheries sub-sectors, multi-stakeholder participation in the planning process)	4	Stated in the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) Strategies Plan Currently MMAF is in progress to formalize the ministerial regulation regarding Sustainable Fisheries Policy: Quota-based Approach
2	Level of the country's capacity to develop a plan towards sustainable fisheries	4	MMAF has developed related data and information updating system, and policy programs.
3	Level of sufficiency of the country's systems and mechanisms for collection of statistics and data disaggregated at the species level to support fisheries valuation including monitoring of their performance (e.g. existing programs on data collection)	4	The Data, Statistics, and Information Center of MMAF has developed a fish master data which connected to all database in technical work units under MMAF. Notes: Indonesia as a tropical country which tend to have multi-species so that it has limitations in data collection process.
4	Level of the country's capacity to establish reference points for the management of fish stocks (e.g. biomass, MSY, ABC, TAE, spawning potential ratio (SPR), minimum length (especially for blue swimming crab))	4	Stated in the Ministerial Regulation No. 19 Year 2022 regarding fish stock estimation, total allowable catch, and fisheries management areas A harvest strategy for crabs has been prepared and stated in the Fishery Management Plan. However we believe that it still necessary to

			develop Harvest Control Rule (HCR).
5	c. Level of the country's capacity to collect data and information on aquatic species under international concern (<i>e.g.</i> sharks, rays, sea turtles, catadromous eels, aquatic mammals)	1-5	Please specify all species 1) _____ 2) _____
	d. Level of the country's application of SOPs to harmonize/standardize data collection methods for species under international concern	1-5	
6	Level of applicability of regional fishery information systems and mechanisms to facilitate sharing, exchange, and compilation of statistics and information that are harmonized with international statistical standards to the country's fishery information systems and mechanisms (<i>e.g.</i> data and information digitization programs)	4	MMAF has access to validator and extension worker in the area for One Data access and accessible to the public (statistical data). In addition, Indonesia also submitted requested fisheries data through FAO-SOFIA and SEAFDEC-SEASOFIA.
7	Level of sharing of relevant statistics and fisheries-related data and information between the country's fisheries agency and other authorities (<i>e.g.</i> in-country coordination)	4	MMAF conducts National Marine and Fisheries Data Validation (Marine and Fisheries in Figures) year. In addition to One Data, there is data unification from the regions which is synchronized with central data through national validation.
8	Level of the country's application of simple and practical indicators for planning, monitoring, and evaluation of fisheries	4	MMAF using simple and practical indicators based on coloring classification to reflect the extent to which the quantity or quality of the resources (overfishing, not overfished, or healthy conditions).
9	Level of the country's sharing/exchanging of information on research findings, good practices, and experiences among countries and regional institutions	4	Indonesia c.q MMAF has actively involved in sharing experience activities and delivering data & achievements at regional level forums.

B. Fisheries Management

POA-2030 No.	Indicators	Rating	Additional information (<i>e.g.</i> means of verification)
10	Level of timeliness of the country's reviewing and updating of national fisheries policies, legal and institutional frameworks in consultation with stakeholders	1-5	The MMAF's National Commission regularly conducts reviews for the Assessment of Fish Stock every two years for estimating potentials. In addition, MMAF also conducts public consultation and dissemination in

	Indonesia propose to change and ask clarification regarding the Timeliness to SEAFDEC		<p>stages and involving many stakeholders.</p> <p>Notes: MMAF's will conduct review based on need not schedule or time.</p>
11	Level of the country's acceleration of the development of fisheries management plans for conservation and management	4	<p>Stated in Minister Regulation No. 31/PERMEN-KP/2020 concerning Management of Conservation Areas as a Derivative of Law No. 27/2007 in conjunction with Law No. 1/2014.</p> <p>Notes: The need in determining the management plant is based on national needs, not in regional integration efforts.</p>
12	Level of the country's implementation of measures to prevent unauthorized fishing and eliminate illegal fishing practices	4	Indonesia c.q MMAF has regulations and policies on prevention and prosecution (national level) and RPOA-IUU and AN-IUU (regional).
13	<p>Level of the country's implementation of comprehensive policies for fisheries management</p> <p>Indonesia requests confirmation from the SEAFDEC Secretariat regarding the people aspect</p>	4	Indonesia c.q MMAF has a comprehensive fisheries policy that covers aspects of Social-Economy and Ecology, and is currently in the process of integration through MMAF Sustainable Fisheries Policy
14	Level of the country's application of fisheries management approaches (e.g. co-management, EAFM, among others)	4	<p>MMAF has EAFM-based fishery management activities and Fishery Management Plan in 11 Fisheries Management Areas.</p> <p>Furthermore, synergy has been built between the regional government and the central government through top down and bottom up methods.</p>
15	Level of capacity of the country's fisheries communities and capability of fisheries-related organizations to implement necessary actions to address issues on the well-being of fishers	4	MMAF has built an Advance Fisherman Village to improve the livelihoods and women empowerment. Moreover, it is planned to build in 120 locations, 220 locations by 2023, and 500 locations by 2024.
16	Level of participation of the country's local communities and fisheries-related organizations in fisheries management	4	Indonesia c.q MMAF participates and facilitates a lot of coastal communities (fisheries) in fisheries management, however the local communities participation in providing data on the status of stock is limited.
17	Level of the country's awareness/perception of the need to develop financial incentives (e.g. micro-credit) for	4	MMAF has established fisheries cooperatives for fishermen to access financial resources.

	small-scale stakeholders and cooperatives for the responsible development of fisheries enterprises and developmental activities that optimize economic returns		
18	Level of the country's application of energy-efficient technologies for fishing gears fishing vessels, and fishing operations	4	The Fishing Center of MMAF (BBPI) has developed environmental friendly fishing gear and fishing vessel design
19	c. Level of sufficiency of the country's capable fishing crew and workers in the fishing industry (e.g. enough number of competent fishing crew and workers, programs for new crew members and workers)	4	Indonesia c.q MMAF has adopted STCW and provided training to fishing crews. This issue relates to the IMO convention on STCW.
	d. Level of the country's application of appropriate technologies to optimize the number of crew onboard fishing vessels	4	
20	Level of the country's implementation of good and appropriate employment practices in accordance with domestic laws and regulations or relevant international instruments - relevant provisions of ILO Conventions (e.g. C-188)	4	Indonesia c.q MMAF is in the process to adopt the C 188.
21	Level of capacity of the country's relevant authorities and communities to collaboratively resolve conflicts on resources utilization (e.g. establishment of an authorized multi-stakeholder committee at local level)	4	
22	Level of the country's exploration and sustainable exploitation of potential underutilized fishery resources through comprehensive fishery resources surveys in a precautionary manner (e.g. exploitation of deep-sea resources)	4	MMAF, through its technical implementing unit, has ongoing marine and fisheries research activities.
23	c. Level of the country's implementation of the SSF Guidelines	4	MMAF has established several programs including support access to financial institutions, certification, and a fisherman cards.
	d. Level of the country's effort to collect sex-disaggregated statistics on fishers and fish workers in the fisheries value chain.	4	MMAF has developed the One Data system
24	Availability of guidelines/regulations/procedures to facilitate fair distribution of benefits from the intra-regional and international trade of fish and fishery products among small-scale actors along	N	Until now, Indonesia c.q MMAF does not have the intended guidelines/regulations/procedures

	the value chain		
25	c. Level of the country's monitoring and assessment of the impacts of climate change on fisheries and aquaculture	4	
	d. Level of country's adjustment of existing programs taking into consideration the effects of climate change and natural disasters	4	Indonesia c.q MMAF is currently developing a Climate Change Roadmap
26	Level of the country's assessment and management of the impacts of aquatic pollution (e.g. marine debris, ALDFG, microplastics) on fisheries and aquaculture	4	
27	Level of the country's cooperation with other countries to assess and manage straddling, transboundary, and highly migratory fishery resources, as appropriate (e.g. country's participation in BOBLME, GOT-Fish, RFMOs, bilateral arrangements)	4	Indonesia c.q MMAF always actively participating in RFMOs.
Marine Fisheries			
28	Level of the country's implementation of measures and activities to combat IUU fishing activities (e.g. NPOA-IUU, IUU-related information sharing, fishing vessel record database, VMS, port-in & port-out controls, conservation and management measures of relevant RFMOs of which SEAFDEC Member Countries are a member, MCS infrastructure and equipment)	5	MMAF has various program/activity under the supervision of the Directorate General of Marine Resources Supervision.
29	Level of the country's involvement and participation at regional, sub-regional, and bilateral levels on fisheries management, combating IUU fishing, and MCS network through inter-agency coordination and information sharing (e.g. country's cooperation/coordination with AN-IUU, RPOA-IUU, among others)	5	Indonesia c.q MMAF involves in various regional, sub-regional, and bilateral levels of cooperation including RPOA-IUU, AN-IUU, RFVR, ACDS, RFMOs, and Coordinating Patrol (bilateral).
30	Level of the country's utilization of existing regional frameworks and tools for combating IUU fishing activities (e.g. RFVR, ACDS, and innovative technologies)	4	Indonesia c.q MMAF is active in RFVR, but the use of RFVR for combating IUUF still needs to be studied. In addition ACDS already covered in Fish Catch Certificate.
31	Level of involvement of the country's legal officers in consultative dialogues at regional/sub-regional level to share and exchange information on updated legal	4	Indonesia c.q MMAF has been involved/participated in many forums discussing fisheries management.

	and regulatory frameworks to address issues in fisheries management, as applicable		
32	c. Level of capacity of the country's relevant authorities to implement the requirements of port State measures	4	MMAF has appointed 4 Ports as the designated ports for the implementation of PSM.
	d. Level of capacity of the country's relevant authorities to implement the requirements of flag State responsibilities	4	
33	c. Level of the country's effort to conduct research on the impacts of various fishing gear types and methods on aquatic ecosystems and animal populations	1-5	
	d. Level of country's development and promotion of environment-friendly fishing practices (e.g. low impact and fuel-efficient (LIFE) fishing gears/methods)	1-5	
34	Level of the country's implementation of regional and international guidelines to mitigate bycatch and discard	4	Indonesia c.q MMAF has establishing by-catch regulations in order to compliance with one of the RFMO resolutions.
35	Level of the country's promotion of adoption of resource enhancement approaches with appropriate monitoring and evaluation programs (e.g. artificial reefs, restocking programs, mobile hatcheries, habitat restoration)	4	Indonesia c.q MMAF has not adopting the Fisheries Refugia program yet. However it is currently in the finalization stage of the recommendation from the government. The location of the program itself is in Bangka Belitung and West Kalimantan
36	Level of the country's application of the fisheries <i>refugia</i> concept	4	Indonesia c.q MMAF has not adopting the Fisheries Refugia result yet. Moreover, the concept of Fisheries Refugia intersects with Marine Protected Areas and Conservation Areas.
37	Level of the country's implementation of approaches to sustainable management of major critical coastal habitats (e.g. mangroves, coral reefs, seagrasses)	1-5	
38	Level of the country's compliance with international standards on safety at sea, decent working conditions, and onboard fishing vessels sanitation	4	Indonesia c.q MMAF needs internal confirmation whether it has ratified the STCFF and ILO conventions
39	Level of the country's effort to assess the possible impacts of subsidies on fisheries, particularly on the special requirements and the needs of small-scale fisheries in	4	MMAF considered that the level could be in the form of the impact of subsidies given to SSF in Indonesia.

	the region		
<i>Inland Fisheries</i>			
40	Level of the country's implementation of comprehensive policies and provision of support to legal and institutional frameworks for inland fisheries (e.g. co-management, rights-based fisheries, ecosystem approach to inland fisheries management)	4	
41	Level of awareness of the country's relevant stakeholders of the importance of inland fisheries and of the need to rehabilitate/restore habitats and aquatic species for local food security	4	MMAF has conducted promotions and more organized management related to inland fisheries.
42	Level of the country's effort to monitor and mitigate the negative impacts of invasive/alien species on the inland ecosystem and biodiversity	4	
43	c. Level of coordination among the country's national agencies on multiple utilization of inland water resources to mitigate conflicts among users	1-5 / Y-N	MMAF considered that the level could be in the form of conflict mitigation
	d. Level of the country's involvement in sub-regional mechanisms to address transboundary inland fisheries management issues, where applicable	N	Not applicable for Indonesia
44	c. Level of the country's effort to promote R&D to understand the migration patterns, spawning grounds and seasons, and nursery grounds of important inland aquatic animals	4	
	d. Level of the country's effort to sustain inland fisheries ecosystem health, habitat inter-connectivity, and dry season management	4	MMAF currently has and runs a program called SPECTRA
45	c. Level of the country's effort to monitor and assess the impacts of construction/ operations of man-made structures on inland waterways	1-5	
	d. Availability of mitigation measures and appropriate conservation and management measures for such impacts	Y/N	
46	Level of the country's effort to undertake coordinated planning and management on the use of inland water bodies (e.g. closed	1-5	MMAF currently has and runs a program called SPECTRA

	and open season regulations, leasable or auction fisheries, special area for conservation and fish <i>refugia</i> (SPEECTRA))		
	Level of capacity of the country's human resources and institutions to implement the plan and manage the use of inland water bodies	1-5	
47	Availability of guidelines to promote the use of practical and simple indicators for inland/floodplain fisheries within the national inland fisheries management framework (provincial/community notifications for inland fisheries measures based on indicators <i>e.g.</i> succession of species, amount of rainfall and water inflow, level and duration of flood, abundance of macro-invertebrates)	Y/N	

C. Aquaculture

POA-2030 No.	Indicators	Rating	Additional information (<i>e.g.</i> means of verification)
48	Level of the country's implementation of programs and policies on aquaculture to address social, economic, and environmental aspects of sustainable aquaculture to improve food security, livelihoods, and employment, and alleviate poverty (<i>e.g.</i> rural aquaculture program)	4	MMAF has released the 2020 Performance Report of the Directorate General of Aquaculture. Furthermore MMAF, through the technical unit, also implement the aquaculture village activities (<i>mina padi</i>) and shrimp ponds (cluster-based).
49	Level of the country's implementation of the ASEAN guidelines for environment-friendly and responsible aquaculture and good aquaculture practices	4	Stated in the Decree of the Director General of Aquaculture No: 217/KEP-DJPB/2019 dated August 21, 2019 concerning the Executor of the Establishment of the Aquaculture Process Certification Agency. In practice, the reference used in the establishment of this Certification Body is SNI ISO/IEC 17065:2012.
50	Level of coordination among the country's national agencies to integrate aquaculture into rural development activities within the context of multiple-use of land and water resources	5	MMAF, through the Directorate General of Aquaculture, has establish the Memorandum of Understanding with other ministries such as Ministry of Public Works and Housing, Ministry of Agriculture, and Ministry

			of Environment and Forestry.
51	Level of the country's utilization of advanced technologies for marine and inland aquaculture such as full-cycle breeding and culture of high-value species	4	MMAF has a national program called "MMAF breakthrough" program, focusing on export-oriented commodities that have high economic value, namely shrimp, lobster, crab and seaweed (net culture).
52	Level of the country's implementation of measures or strategies for responsible, environment-friendly, and sustainable aquaculture	4	Indonesia c.q MMAF has the regulation regarding Good Fish Cultivation Methods which contain the Wastewater Treatment Plant Regulations that must be applied (when the pond is established) to ensure and preserve the environment.
53	Level of the country's support for R&D on aquaculture (e.g. genetic resources, impacts of climate change, feed, aquatic animal health management)	4	MMAF has established a Genetic Bank as a response to the impact of climate change by using fish that can adapt, which can be related to the monitoring and prevention of fish diseases.
54	Availability and accessibility of the country's specific pathogen-free broodstock and seeds	Y	MMAF currently has a collaboration with the Hawaii Ocean Institute to develop sustainable brood stock and seed under ADB Project. In addition, MMAF also has a regulation regarding the entry and exit of fish seeds as the part of implementing the Good Fish Handling Practices
55	Level of the country's implementation of aquatic biosecurity measures	4	MMAF has developed National Strategy on Aquatic Animal Health in 2015 and FAO Project Improving Biosecurity Governance and Legal Framework For Efficient and Sustainable Aquaculture Production GCP/GLO/979/NOR. Furthermore, currently MMAF are in the process of developing biosecurity management related to fish disease prevention. One of them is through the FAO project.
56	Level of the country's implementation of policies that complement and support fish farmers, hatchery operators, and other stakeholders	4	MMAF has released the 2020 Performance Report of the Directorate General of Aquaculture
57	Level of the country's implementation of good and appropriate employment practices in accordance with domestic laws and regulations or relevant international instruments	4	MMAF always following and coordinating with the Ministry of Manpower Republic of Indonesia especially about the newest regulation regarding The Job Creation Act: Number 11 of 2020.

58	Level of the country's awareness/perception of the need to develop financial incentives and micro-credit systems for the responsible development of aquaculture enterprises and developmental activities that optimize economic returns	4	MMAF already has a Public Service Agency that can be used to support funding for Small Scale Farmers.
59	Level of the country's implementation of programs/efforts to regulate the introduction and movement of aquatic organisms in accordance with regional and international guidelines (e.g. national measures or SOPs including quarantine measures on the importation of aquatic species)	1-5	
60	Level of the country's implementation of programs/efforts to prevent and control serious disease outbreaks (e.g. R&D, OIE standards, other initiatives following standard procedures)	1-5	
61	Level of the country's capability to diagnose and control aquatic animal diseases (e.g. human resources, assessment and development plan, harmonized diagnostic methods/protocols, laboratories)	1-5	
62	Level of the country's involvement in the implementation of regional warning systems on aquatic animal health and diseases (e.g. compliance with the Regional Technical Guidelines on Early Warning System for Aquatic Animal Health Emergencies)	3/4	Indonesia c.q MMAF has involves in various regional/international forums including ANAAHC, NACA, SEAFDEC, and ASA.
63	Level of the country's prudent usage of legal antibiotics in aquaculture and monitoring of the impacts of antimicrobial resistance on aquatic animals	4	<p>Stated in the Regulation of the Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia Number 7 of 2021 concerning the National Action Plan for Controlling Antimicrobial Resistance for 2020-2024 . Further, there is already a Presidential Instruction regarding the responsible use of antibiotics in aquaculture</p> <p>Furthermore, MMAF also collaborating with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FAO's Project "Support Mitigation of Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) Risk Associated with Aquaculture in Asia" TCP/RAS/3702. - FAO Project "Supporting Local Feed

			Self-Sufficiency for Inland Aquaculture in Indonesia” TCP/INS/3606. - Fleeming Fund
64	Level of the country’s efficient usage of aquafeeds including use of alternative protein sources to reduce fish meal and other fish-based products <i>e.g.</i> utilization of the Regional Database of Alternative Feed Ingredients in Aquaculture)	1-5	MMAF already has a Self-Feed Movement program using local raw materials
65	Level of the country’s effort to conduct risk assessments of the culture of exotic aquatic species and prevent the escape of high-risk species	1-5	
66	Level of the country’s implementation of programs to improve human resource capabilities for responsible aquaculture	4	
67	Level of the country's implementation of policies and strategies that enable the aquaculture sector to adopt measures to mitigate the potential impacts of climate change and environmental stressors	4	Stated in the Laws No. 7 regarding Assistance to Fishermen.
68	Level of the country’s application of the precautionary approach to safeguarding the environment from the over-intensification and expansion of inland, coastal, and offshore aquaculture (<i>e.g.</i> utilization of tools such as software program to measure carrying capacity)	3	So far, MMFA does not have the intended program, but there are proposals for cooperation from the private sector.
69	Level of the country’s effort to conduct risk assessment and R&D related to the use of GMO products in aquaculture	1-5	

D. Optimal Utilization of Fish and Fishery Products

POA-2030 No.	Indicators	Rating	Additional information (<i>e.g.</i> means of verification)
70	Level of country’s applicability of technologies to optimize the utilization of catches/farmed products	5	The Center for Testing the Application of Marine and Fishery Products (BBP3KP) as a technical implementing unit under the Directorate General for Strengthening Competitiveness MMAF has attempted to transfer technology through ATI cars.
71	Level of the country’s effort to promote the production of and preserve the diversity of traditional fish products	5	MMAF through the Proudly Made in Indonesia (Bangga Buatan Indonesia) national program improves competitiveness and diversification of local food products.

72	c. Level of the country's effort to implement quality and safety management systems that support the competitive position of ASEAN fish and fishery products in the global markets	5	Stated in Government Regulation No. 57 of 2015 concerning the quality assurance system. MMAF has carried out quality development in all fish handling and processing units
	d. Level of the country's effort to promote the implementation of the quality and safety management systems among small and medium enterprises	5	MMAF has facilitated the facilities and infrastructure of the cold chain system, handling, and processing. Processing equipment facilitation aims to stimulate micro and small scale fish processors to increase business productivity and the quality and quality of processed products
73	Level of the country's legislation, and coordinated mechanisms/activities with relevant control agencies throughout the fish value chain (e.g. product traceability/certification, chain of custody)	4	KKP has improved and harmonized policies from internal and national scope including the Quality Control Fish Quarantine Agency (BKIPM), Strengthening the Competitiveness of Marine and Fishery Products (PDSPKP), the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency (BPOM) and the National Standardization Agency (BSN).
74	Level of country's implementation/ effort to promote and conduct training programs and develop training materials to upgrade the technical skills and competencies of relevant personnel in the public and private sectors on fisheries post-harvest technologies, and food quality and safety management systems	5	The Directorate of Processing and Quality Development has several programs, namely the application of good hygienic practices to fish processing units, suppliers, marketers/retailers, live fish handling units, UPRLK, frozen warehouses, dry warehouses, salted fish warehouses, and miniplants.
75	Level of the country's awareness/perception of the need to develop financial incentives and micro-credit systems for the responsible development of fisheries and aquaculture enterprises and developmental activities that optimize economic returns, specifically for the post-harvest fisheries sub-sector	4	The Directorate of Business and Investment MMAF has a business partnership facilitation program, access to financing, and business digitalization. In addition, there is a technical guidance program for entrepreneurship and institutional development.
76	Level of the country's implementation of good and appropriate employment practices in accordance with domestic laws and regulations or relevant international instruments	5	
77	Level of the country's capability to adopt standards and guidelines for handling fish and fishery products, and implement hygienic fish handling onboard fishing	4	The Directorate General of Capture Fisheries MMAF has guidelines regarding Good Fish Handling Practices, however the practices still

	vessels and market places		needs improvement related to implementation and monitoring in the field.
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E. Fish Trade

POA-2030 No.	Indicators	Rating	Additional information (e.g. means of verification)
78	Level of the country's cooperation with other AMSs to implement international standards on the trading of fish and fishery products within the region (e.g. development of regional guidelines relevant to international standards on trading of fish and fishery products, harmonization and standardization of fish trade system including farm/hatchery certification through bilateral agreements or mutual recognition agreement)	1-5	
79	Level of the country's effort to implement the regional/ASEAN standards (e.g. ASEAN GAqP, ASEAN Shrimp GAP, others) on the international trading of fishery and aquaculture products	1-5	
80	Level of the country's implementation of fish trade-related standards (e.g. SPS/TBT measures)	1-5	
81	Level of country's development and implementation of national laws, rules, and regulations on trading of species in accordance with international laws	4	Stated in the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation - No. 61 Year 2018 concerning the use of fish species protected by CITES (Directorate General of Marine Spatial Management) - No. 24 Year 2021 concerning the balance of fishery commodities
82	Level of the country's cooperation with other AMSs towards common positions that could be reflected in international fish trade-related fora	3	MMAF needs a further consideration regarding Fisheries Subsidies and Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) as there is no common position within ASEAN. Further, common position among ASEAN countries in the WTO forum is often difficult to achieve.
83	Level of the country's engagement of private sector to address trade-related issues and promote/sustain regional and international trade	5	MMAF sees the high involvement of associations and willingness of business actors in the fisheries improvement program.

84	Level of the country's implementation of support programs to assist and build the capacity of small-scale producers to comply with standards on safety and quality of fish and fishery products	5	MMAF organizes technical guidance and training activities to increase the capacity of small-scale business actors, funded by National Budget and grants.
85	Level of the country's effort to assist small-scale producers from both capture fisheries and aquaculture in securing and maintaining access to markets at national, regional, and international levels	1-5	
86	Level of the country's application of traceability systems to certify or validate the information for the whole supply chain	4	MMAF has developed a web-based traceability system named STELINA application and an android-based application, while the implementation is still voluntary and requires a data validation mechanism that is input by business actors.
87	Level of country's effort to develop/improve branding or eco-labeling of fish and fishery products that demonstrate the eco-friendly and socially acceptable nature of ASEAN products	3	MMAF has made market adjustments: - For the export market, it has complied with MSC, ASC, and fair trade - For the domestic market, a study on the preparation of eco-labels for fishery products has been prepared together with the Bogor Agricultural University (IPB)

F. Regional and International Policy Formulation

POA-2030 No.	Indicators	Rating	Additional information (e.g. means of verification)
88	Level of the country's participation and involvement in fisheries-related international fora and technical committees to promote the ASEAN interests at the global level	5	MMFA considered the level measurement could be done through the Indonesia's membership in CITES, WTO, FAO, and ASEAN

Results of the Trial Exercise based on inputs provided by Malaysia



Template for the Monitoring and Evaluation of the Implementation of RES&POA-2030

Background

SEAFDEC proposed the Concept Note for organizing the Regional Workshop on the Roadmap for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Implementation of the Resolution and Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security in the ASEAN Region Towards 2030 (RES&POA-2030) during the 53rd Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council (53CM) in early 2021. The 53CM supported such idea and suggested SEAFDEC develop and disseminate the key indicators for monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of RES&POA-2030 in order that the AMSs could provide valuable inputs during the Workshop.

The SEAFDEC Secretariat in collaboration with the SEAFDEC Departments developed the indicators that will be used as tools to facilitate the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the RES&POA-2030. The indicators were categorized according to the six components of the Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region Towards 2030 (POA-2030), namely: 1) Planning and Information, 2) Fisheries Management, 3) Aquaculture, 4) Optimal Utilization of Fish and Fishery Products, 5) Fish Trade, and 6) Regional and International Policy Formulation. The detailed POA-2030 could be accessed at <http://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12066/6583>.

This Template will be used to facilitate the monitoring and evaluation of the progress made by the AMSs in the implementation of the POA-2030 by providing inputs and feedback including the rating of indicators and additional information as agreed during the Regional Workshop on Development of the Key Indicators and Detailed Roadmap on 23–24 March 2022.

Instruction

7. The SEAFDEC National Coordinators shall serve as focal persons for the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the POA-2030. They shall coordinate with the relevant agencies/institutions within their respective countries to gather relevant information and submit the accomplished Template to the SEAFDEC Secretariat.
8. The monitoring and evaluation are a self-assessment by the AMSs of their implementation of the POA-2030. The AMSs are requested to rate the indicators to determine the level of achievement of POA-2030. In rating the indicators, the AMSs should consider common criteria (*e.g.* national policies, legal frameworks, programs, working mechanisms, human resources, financial resources, among others). However, the criteria for each indicator should be considered as applicable to the respective countries; while additional criteria could be explored, as appropriate. Each indicator should be rated as:

Option 1: rating scale of 1-5

1 = not at all

2 = at a limited level

3 = at a fair level

4 = at a good level

5 = at an excellent level

Option 2: Yes/No

If the indicator is not applicable or the country is unable to provide a response, please indicate N/A.

9. The AMSs should provide additional information (*e.g.* means of verification) for each indicator to ensure that the same set of fundamentals and criteria is maintained during the different timeframes (*i.e.* in 2021 for the baseline, in 2025 for the mid-term review, and in 2029 for the final evaluation) of the monitoring and evaluation of the POA-2030.

Country: Malaysia

Timeframe: Baseline 2021
Evaluation 2029

Mid-term Review 2025

Final

A. Planning and Information

POA-2030 No.	Indicators	Rating	Additional information (<i>e.g.</i> means of verification)
1	Level of integration of planning of marine capture fisheries, inland capture fisheries, and aquaculture sub-sectors for sustainable fisheries (<i>e.g.</i> availability of fisheries management/master plan that integrated all fisheries sub-sectors, multi-stakeholder participation in the planning process)	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In general, the management of fisheries in Malaysia is implemented in accordance with relevant domestic Acts and regulations, particularly Fisheries Act 1985. • Implementation of Inland Fisheries Aquaculture Rules in Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur and Federal Territory of Labuan Johore and Malacca • The management of inland fisheries and aquaculture in Malaysia is subject to local/state fisheries ordinance or enactments. • However, DOF has developed Fisheries Strategic Plan 2021-2030, encompassing captured fisheries, inland fisheries, aquaculture, and conservation effort. • Malaysia Rolling Plan for development projects is based on policies documents.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aquaculture Strategic Plan 2021-2030 is the guiding document for aquaculture development. • Inland Fisheries Strategic Plan 2021-2025 is the guiding document to manage and develop inland fisheries. • Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry (MAFI) also has developed National Action Plan on Invasive Alien Species 2021-2025.
2	Level of the country's capacity to develop a plan towards sustainable fisheries	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Fisheries Malaysia is in the process of finalizing the fisheries management plan categorized by species and areas. • DOF has conducted Fisheries stock assessment and will continuously conduct such assessment to ensure sound development of fisheries management plan subject to financial resource availability. DOF also carried out specific research to support the enhancement of fisheries policies based on scientific information. • The socio-economic study was done by Fisheries Development Authority every five years to further support the plan. • Programs on enhancement of fish stock were carried out such as the development of artificial reef in certain area to create multiple artificial reef as a complex.
3	Level of sufficiency of the country's systems and mechanisms for collection of statistics and data disaggregated at the species level to support fisheries valuation including monitoring of their performance (e.g. existing programs on data collection)	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOF has established systematic data collection for fisheries production. Data is disaggregated at common name level. • DOF is developing a web-based system for Management of Marine Park and Resource data to support decision making.
4	Level of the country's capacity to establish reference points for the management of fish stocks (e.g. biomass, MSY, ABC, TAE, spawning potential ratio (SPR),	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Fisheries Malaysia is in the process of finalizing the fisheries management plan categorized by species and areas.

	minimum length (especially for blue swimming crab)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOF has conducted Fisheries stock assessment and will continuously conduct such assessment to ensure sound development of fisheries management plan subject to financial resource availability. DOF also carried out specific research to support the enhancement of fisheries policies based on scientific information. • Please specify all species: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Tuna and tuna-like species ii. Prawns iii. Demersal iv. Pelagic fish • As a member to IOTC, Malaysia is required to comply with IOTC requirement in accordance to prior determined methods.
5	e. Level of the country's capacity to collect data and information on aquatic species under international concern (e.g. sharks, rays, sea turtles, catadromous eels, aquatic mammals)	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please specify all species: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tuna and tuna-like species 2. Turtle 3. Sharks and rays 4. Marine mammals • DOF collaborated with MFRDMD to continuously conduct monthly landing data collection at SAFMA, Kota Kinabalu and Tawau Wet Market (Sabah) since 2016. • Found new records on the presence of freshwater stingray species (<i>Fluvitrygon kittipongi</i>, <i>F. signifier</i> and <i>Urogymnus polylepis</i>) • As a member to IOTC, Malaysia is required to comply with IOTC requirement in accordance to prior determined methods.
	f. Level of the country's application of SOPs to harmonize/standardize data collection methods for species under international concern	4	Malaysia submitted fisheries statistics to FAO and required report for IOTC Compliance in accordance to prior determined methods.
6	Level of applicability of regional fishery information systems and mechanisms to facilitate sharing, exchange, and compilation of statistics and information that are harmonized with international	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malaysia provide regular inputs and reports for RVFR, FAO Global Records, FAO Statistics and SEASOFIA. • National fisheries statistics are

	statistical standards to the country's fishery information systems and mechanisms (e.g. data and information digitization programs)		available online.
7	Level of sharing of relevant statistics and fisheries-related data and information between the country's fisheries agency and other authorities (e.g. in-country coordination)	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOF has been actively participated in meeting coordinated by Department of Statistics Malaysia. • In addition, DOF also shares information through bilateral cooperation. • National fisheries statistics are available online.
8	Level of the country's application of simple and practical indicators for planning, monitoring, and evaluation of fisheries	5	<u>List of Strategic Plans</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Agrofood Policy 2.0 (NAP 2.0) • Fisheries Strategic Plan 2021-2030 • National Policy on Biological Diversity • Marine Park and Resource Management Strategic Plan 2021-2030 • Tuna Strategic Plan 2021-2030 • Aquaculture Strategic Plan 2021-2030
9	Level of the country's sharing/exchanging of information on research findings, good practices, and experiences among countries and regional institutions	4	Actively involved in various discussion platform to share/ exchange information.

B. Fisheries Management

POA-2030 No.	Indicators	Rating	Additional information (e.g. means of verification)
10	Level of timeliness of the country's reviewing and updating of national fisheries policies, legal and institutional frameworks in consultation with stakeholders	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOF revisit and review national policies and legal frameworks from time to time to ensure that the current policies are relevant for implementation and based on current needs. (e.g. zoning system) • Conduct annual stakeholders' consultations.
11	Level of the country's acceleration of the development of fisheries management plans for conservation and management	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The management of fisheries in Malaysia is implemented in accordance with relevant domestic Acts and regulations, particularly Fisheries Act 1985.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOF has developed Fisheries Strategic Plan 2021-2030 and Marine Parks and Resource Management Strategic Plan 2021-2030. • Implementation of Fishing Zones. • Fisheries licensing quota based on stock assessment and licensing status. • National Plan of Action for Conservation and Management of Shark, National Plan of Action for Conservation and Management of Sea Turtle
12	Level of the country's implementation of measures to prevent unauthorized fishing and eliminate illegal fishing practices	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electronic vessel monitoring. • Inspection of vessels at sea. • Surveillance at fishing ports • NPOA IUU Fishing • Inter agencies enforcement cooperation. • Guidelines and SOP of Port State Measures for foreign fishing vessel. • Establishment of Port Inspector for tuna fishing vessel. • Verification of fishing vessel documents with flag state. • Pilot Project on Vessel Identification System (SIV) using RFID and QR Code for deep sea fishing vessel. • Implementation of logbook on deep sea and high seas fishing vessel. • CCTV on board for tuna fishing vessel to monitor fishing operations.
13	Level of the country's implementation of comprehensive policies for fisheries management	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In general, the management of fisheries in Malaysia is implemented in accordance with relevant domestic Acts and regulations, particularly Fisheries Act 1985. • The management of inland fisheries and aquaculture in Malaysia is subject to local/state fisheries ordinance. • Implementation of Inland Fisheries Aquaculture Rules in Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur and Federal Territory of Labuan Johore and

			<p>Malacca</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOF has developed and implement Fisheries Strategic Plan 2021-2030, encompassing captured fisheries, inland fisheries, aquaculture, and conservation effort. • Malaysia Rolling Plan for development projects is based on policies documents.
14	Level of the country's application of fisheries management approaches (e.g. co-management, EAFM, among others)	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EAFM is applied in some of state i.e. Sarawak and Sabah used this approach to manage certain fisheries resources like pelagic fish, prawn and tuna. DOF is expanding the application of EAFM approach in Peninsular Malaysia. • Co-management through reef care program is applied in Marine Parks. • Development of Refugia Management Plan in Tanjung Leman, Johore and Kuala Baram, Sarawak.
15	Level of capacity of the country's fisheries communities and capability of fisheries-related organizations to implement necessary actions to address issues on the well-being of fishers	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities are planned annually under Fisheries Committee Program (<i>myKP</i> Program). • Program by Fisheries Association under Fisheries Development Authority of Malaysia (LKIM)
16	Level of participation of the country's local communities and fisheries-related organizations in fisheries management	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fisheries Committee Program (<i>myKP</i> Program). • Program by Fisheries Association under Fisheries Development Authority of Malaysia (LKIM) • EAFM is applied in some of state i.e. Sarawak and Sabah used this approach to manage certain fisheries resources like pelagic fish, prawn and tuna. DOF is expanding the application of EAFM approach in Peninsular Malaysia. • Co-management through reef care program is applied in Marine Parks.
17	Level of the country's awareness/perception of the need to develop financial incentives (e.g. micro-credit) for small-scale stakeholders and cooperatives for the responsible	5	There is coordination committee under Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry (MAFI)

	development of fisheries enterprises and developmental activities that optimize economic returns		
18	Level of the country's application of energy-efficient technologies for fishing gears fishing vessels, and fishing operations	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under the Modernisation and Mechanisation Program, DOF introduced modern design of fishing vessels, modern machinery and navigational equipment. • The application of Fish Site Identification System to reduce the effort in locating the fish.
19	e. Level of sufficiency of the country's capable fishing crew and workers in the fishing industry (e.g. enough number of competent fishing crew and workers, programs for new crew members and workers)	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of crew allowed to work on fishing vessel are capping base on vessel tonnage (GRT) and fishing gear. • Only local crew are allowed to work for vessel operated in Zone A and Zone B. • Foreign crew are allowed to work on deep sea fishing vessel.
	f. Level of the country's application of appropriate technologies to optimize the number of crew onboard fishing vessels	4	Under the Modernisation and Mechanisation Program, DOF introduced modernisation mechanisms like net hauler, telescopic crane and power block to be installed onboard to optimise the number of crew.
20	Level of the country's implementation of good and appropriate employment practices in accordance with domestic laws and regulations or relevant international instruments - relevant provisions of ILO Conventions (e.g. C-188)	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requirement of Visit Pass (Temporary Employment) under Immigration Act 1959 for foreign crew. • Issuance of Fishermen identity card for local fishermen. • Guidelines and criteria for accommodation of crew on local fishing vessel under DOF Malaysia.
21	Level of capacity of the country's relevant authorities and communities to collaboratively resolve conflicts on resources utilization (e.g. establishment of an authorized multi-stakeholder committee at local level)	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zoning system was introduced as part of licensing procedure whereas separated traditional and commercial fishing vessel to resolved conflicts on resources utilization. • Organised Stakeholders consultation annually. • Collaboration among DOF, universities, NGO's and private sectors in various programme
22	Level of the country's exploration and sustainable exploitation of potential underutilized fishery resources through comprehensive fishery resources surveys in a precautionary manner (e.g.	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOF has conducted Fisheries stock assessment and will continuously conduct such assessment to ensure sound development of fisheries management plan subject to financial resource availability. DOF also carried

	exploitation of deep-sea resources)		out specific research to support the enhancement of fisheries policies based on scientific information. (e.g: Assessment of Deepsea Demersal Resources in the EEZ Malaysia using Beam Trawl)
23	e. Level of the country's implementation of the SSF Guidelines	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOF is in the process of publishing SSF Guidelines in national language. • The implementation of programs for the SSF as below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Established and supervised a program for a group of fisheries community among SSF known as <i>myKomuniti Perikanan (myKP)</i> (inland and coastal); ii. Executed the outreach programs related to fisheries management among SSF; iii. Execution of activities related to EAFM; iv. Promote and diversify their activity to uplift income and livelihood; and v. Introducing the application of radio communication for safety purposed.
	f. Level of the country's effort to collect sex-disaggregated statistics on fishers and fish workers in the fisheries value chain	3	Yearly data collection by state include gender specification. However, it is not sex-disaggregated statistics.
24	Availability of guidelines/regulations/ procedures to facilitate fair distribution of benefits from the intra-regional and international trade of fish and fishery products among small-scale actors along the value chain	N	Although there are no specific guidelines/ regulations/ procedures on this, in National Agrofood Policy (NAP 2.0), small-scale industries including fish and fishery products were given priority on market access facilitation along the value chain.
25	e. Level of the country's monitoring and assessment of the impacts of climate change on fisheries and aquaculture	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coral bleaching monitoring • Climate Disaster Resilience Index (CDRI) Programme by PLAN Malaysia for aquaculture project in Perak and Negeri Sembilan •
	f. Level of country's adjustment of existing programs taking into consideration the effects of climate change and natural disasters	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical advices to farmers • Implement response plan during coral bleaching phenomena • Early warning system by National Disaster Management Agency

			<p>(NADMA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Agrofood Policy 2.0 (NAP 2.0) • National Policy on Climate Change
26	Level of the country's assessment and management of the impacts of aquatic pollution (<i>e.g.</i> marine debris, ALDFG, microplastics) on fisheries and aquaculture	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ghost net cleaning programme in various state in Peninsular Malaysia, conduct beach clean-up programme at turtle landing site such as Terengganu and Pahang after monsoon season • National Marine Litter Policy and Action Plan 2021-2030 by Ministry of Environment and Water • FRI has undertaken a few research activities at specific locations/areas on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Heavy metals ii. Microplastics iii. Marine debris iv. Nutrient
27	Level of the country's cooperation with other countries to assess and manage straddling, transboundary, and highly migratory fishery resources, as appropriate (<i>e.g.</i> country's participation in BOBLME, GOT-Fish, RFMOs, bilateral arrangements)	5	Actively involves in international platform (<i>e.g.</i> IOTC, GoTFish Project)
28	Level of the country's implementation of measures and activities to combat IUU fishing activities (<i>e.g.</i> NPOA-IUU, IUU-related information sharing, fishing vessel record database, VMS, port-in & port-out controls, conservation and management measures of relevant RFMOs of which SEAFDEC Member Countries are a member, MCS infrastructure and equipment)	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electronic vessel monitoring. • Inspection of vessels at sea. • Surveillance at fishing ports. • NPOA IUU Fishing • Inter agencies enforcement cooperation. • Guidelines and SOP of Port State Measures for foreign fishing vessel. • Establishment of Port Inspector for tuna fishing vessel. • Verification of fishing vessel documents with flag state. • Pilot Project on Vessel Identification System (SIV) using RFID and QR Code for deep sea fishing vessel. • Implementation of logbook on deep sea and high seas fishing vessel. • CCTV on board for tuna fishing vessel to monitor fishing operations.
29	Level of the country's involvement and participation at regional, sub-regional, and bilateral levels on	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Member of RPOA-IUU, actively participate in AN-IUU

	fisheries management, combating IUU fishing, and MCS network through inter-agency coordination and information sharing (e.g. country's cooperation/coordination with AN-IUU, RPOA-IUU, among others)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verification of fishing vessel documents with flag state. • Updating on Regional Fishing Vessel Record (RFVR) for vessel 24 meters in length. • Coordination between inter agencies for Malaysian Fishing Vessel Record (MFVR). • Updating on Authorised Fishing Vessel in the IOTC area for tuna vessel.
30	Level of the country's utilization of existing regional frameworks and tools for combating IUU fishing activities (e.g. RFVR, ACDS, and innovative technologies)	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actively participate on RFVR data 2 times/ year update. • Annual report on IOTC Compliance statistical data and national report for tuna fishing vessel. • Developing of e-ACDS with SEAFDEC.
31	Level of involvement of the country's legal officers in consultative dialogues at regional/sub-regional level to share and exchange information on updated legal and regulatory frameworks to address issues in fisheries management, as applicable	4	Legal Unit of DOF involves actively in consultative dialogues at regional/sub-regional level to share and exchange information on updated legal and regulatory frameworks to address issues in fisheries management
32	e. Level of capacity of the country's relevant authorities to implement the requirements of port State measures	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Plan of Control and Inspection (NPCI) • Established Coordination Committee • Designated port for foreign tuna fishing vessels
	f. Level of capacity of the country's relevant authorities to implement the requirements of flag State responsibilities		
33	e. Level of the country's effort to conduct research on the impacts of various fishing gear types and methods on aquatic ecosystems and animal populations	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fisheries (Prohibition of Method of Fishing) Regulation 1980 as part of legal instrument • Development of fishing gear specification. • Introduction of TED for vessel operated on trawl net monsoon season (PTMT) vessel. • Update species list in Fisheries (Control of Endangered Species of Fish) Regulations 1999. • Conduct research on fishing gears and methods
	f. Level of country's development and promotion of environment-friendly fishing practices (e.g. low impact and fuel-efficient (LIFE) fishing gears/methods)	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modernisation and Mechanisation Program • Fishing gear specification • Prohibition of destructive fishing

			<p>methods under the Fisheries Act 1985</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote traditional fishing gear Application of TED and mesh size
34	Level of the country's implementation of regional and international guidelines to mitigate bycatch and discard	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction of regulation of a minimum of code end 38mm mesh size for trawlers. Fisheries (Control of Endangered Species of Fish) Regulations 1999 Section 27, Fisheries Act 1985 on Aquatic mammals or turtles in Malaysian fisheries waters. Report of bycatch and discard in the logbook for endangered species on deep sea and tuna fishing vessel.
35	Level of the country's promotion of adoption of resource enhancement approaches with appropriate monitoring and evaluation programs (e.g. artificial reefs, restocking programs, mobile hatcheries, habitat restoration)	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Close season for pelagic fish in Perak (mackerel) and Kedah (anchovy) Artificial reef, habitat restoration, restocking programs
36	Level of the country's application of the fisheries <i>refugia</i> concept	3	Two site refugia were identified in Johor (lobster) and Sarawak (tiger prawn). Ongoing process of developing management plan for gazette
37	Level of the country's implementation of approaches to sustainable management of major critical coastal habitats (e.g. mangroves, coral reefs, seagrasses)	3	Impose in license condition for conservation zone (0-1nm from shore) in West Coast Peninsular Malaysia (Kedah, Perak and Selangor) to protect spawning and juvenile area
38	Level of the country's compliance with international standards on safety at sea, decent working conditions, and onboard fishing vessels sanitation	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guideline on hygiene on board (HOB) for fishing vessel. Guidelines and criteria for accommodation of crew on local fishing vessel under DOF Malaysia. Under Regulation 4, Fisheries (Maritime) (Licensing of Local Fishing Vessel) Regulation 1985 stated that any fishing vessel must be equipped with the life-saving and fire - fighting equipment as requirement and licensing conditions on fishing vessel. Covered in 12 Guidelines for Malaysia

			<p>Fishing Vessel Modernization.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Design Construction, Survey, & Structural Strength</i> 2. <i>Machinery</i> 3. <i>Electrical</i> 4. <i>Stability & Seaworthiness</i> 5. <i>Life Saving Appliances</i> 6. <i>Fire Protection, Fire Appliances</i> 7. <i>Protection of the Crew</i> 8. <i>Radio Communication</i> 9. <i>Anchor & Cables</i> 10. <i>Crew Accommodation;</i> 11. <i>Fish Processing Equipment</i> 12. <i>Navigational Equipment & Arrangement</i>
39	Level of the country's effort to assess the possible impacts of subsidies on fisheries, particularly on the special requirements and the needs of small-scale fisheries in the region	4	Subsidies management involve thorough and detail planning, including assessment on the requirements/ needs of subsidies by small- scale fisheries
40	Level of the country's implementation of comprehensive policies and provision of support to legal and institutional frameworks for inland fisheries (e.g. co-management, rights-based fisheries, ecosystem approach to inland fisheries management)	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The management of inland fisheries in Malaysia is subject to local/state fisheries ordinance/rules. • However, DOF has developed Fisheries Strategic Plan 2030, encompassing captured fisheries, inland fisheries, aquaculture, and conservation effort. • DOF also has developed Inland Fisheries Strategic Plan 2021-2025. • Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry (MAFI) also has developed National Action Plan on Invasive Alien Species 2021-2025.
41	Level of awareness of the country's relevant stakeholders of the importance of inland fisheries and of the need to rehabilitate/restore habitats and aquatic species for local food security	3	<p>DOF has developed some of areas as sanctuary and also to restore the fingerling of fish to the habitats depends on criteria that we have developed.</p> <p>This program involved stakeholder such state government, inland fishers and other participant which take control the area.</p>
42	Level of the country's effort to monitor and mitigate the negative impacts of invasive/alien species on the inland ecosystem and biodiversity	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of National Technical Committee of Aquatic Invasive Alien Species which includes multi agencies - Chaired by Director-General of Department of Fisheries Malaysia

			<p>- commence twice a year</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Import Control of invasive/ alien species: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Import Risk Assessment ii. Import Condition/ Protocol • Permit to own, keep, import and sell the prohibited species shall be approved by the Committee of Prohibited Species and Endangered Aquatic Species (JK-ILAST) • Inventory research on inland fisheries. • Surveillance and awareness programme about IAS • Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry (MAFI) also has developed National Action Plan on Invasive Alien Species 2021-2025. • Developed guidelines on culture management of freshwater crayfish • Ongoing studies on the impact of alien species to the native inland species, also ways to control, mitigate and eradicate them. • Goal 3, target 9 and 11 of the National Policy on Biological Diversity 2016-2025
43	e. Level of coordination among the country's national agencies on multiple utilization of inland water resources to mitigate conflicts among users	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under purview of state government • DOF provides technical advice on inland fisheries with state government and their agencies which control some part of inland area that can be influenced the activities and land used. • Established Aquaculture Industrial Zone (AIZ) for inland water resource for aquaculture purpose. • Implementation of Inland Fisheries Aquaculture Rules in Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur and Federal Territory of Labuan Johore and Malacca

	f. Level of the country's involvement in sub-regional mechanisms to address transboundary inland fisheries management issues, where applicable	1-5	Not applicable
44	e. Level of the country's effort to promote R&D to understand the migration patterns, spawning grounds and seasons, and nursery grounds of important inland aquatic animals	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOF has conducted research on the ecology and biology and also reproductive biology of some selected inland fish species (cyprinids - the Jullien's Golden Carp, <i>Probarbus jullienni</i>, Malaysian Mahseer, <i>Tor tambra</i>, Giant freshwater prawn, <i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i>, the tiny scale barb, <i>Thynnichthys tynnoides</i> and also the pangasiid catfishes (Siluriformes) among others as well as species inventory in selected water bodies • This information is used to develop the management plan for the conservation and development of these fishes. • Studies on the and wild fisheries, annual landing patterns and environmental issues/impacts are also conducted to understand the stock populations in the wild • This information will be used for planning on the stock and population enhancement of selected species, including giant freshwater prawn, and some other species.
	f. Level of the country's effort to sustain inland fisheries ecosystem health, habitat inter-connectivity, and dry season management	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development projects adjacent to inland waters that falls within environmentally sensitive areas, requires mandatory environmental impact assessment (EIA). • Environmental management plan (EMP)
45	e. Level of the country's effort to monitor and assess the impacts of construction/ operations of man-made structures on inland waterways	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring is done under EIA procedures under Department of Environment (DOE). • Environmental management plan (EMP)

	f. Availability of mitigation measures and appropriate conservation and management measures for such impacts	Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental management plan (EMP)
46	Level of the country's effort to undertake coordinated planning and management on the use of inland water bodies (e.g. closed and open season regulations, leasable or auction fisheries, special area for conservation and fish <i>refugia</i> (SPECTRA))	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of Inland Fisheries Aquaculture Rules in Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur and Federal Territory of Labuan Johore and Malacca State Government is in a process of reviewing Inland Fisheries Rules which takes into consideration protected areas and other conservation measures.
	Level of capacity of the country's human resources and institutions to implement the plan and manage the use of inland water bodies	4	Inland water bodies falls under multiple agencies which involves state government and federal agencies.
47	Availability of guidelines to promote the use of practical and simple indicators for inland/floodplain fisheries within the national inland fisheries management framework (provincial/community notifications for inland fisheries measures based on indicators e.g. succession of species, amount of rainfall and water inflow, level and duration of flood, abundance of macro-invertebrates)	Y	Management of floodplain is under DID (Department of Irrigation and Drainage)

C. Aquaculture

POA-2030 No.	Indicators	Rating	Additional information (e.g. means of verification)
48	Level of the country's implementation of programs and policies on aquaculture to address social, economic, and environmental aspects of sustainable aquaculture to improve food security, livelihoods, and employment, and alleviate poverty (e.g. rural aquaculture program)	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revised of Malaysian Standard (MS) 1998: 2017 Good Aquaculture Practice (GAqP) – Aquaculture Farm towards ASEAN benchmark Continue promoting Good Aquaculture Practices at farm level and strengthen the MyGAP certification at National level. Voluntarily Program - Malaysian Good Aquaculture Practices (MyGAP) Certification Actively engage with fish farmers and

			<p>stakeholders through various platform and programs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building and in-kind support to eligible farmers • Aquaculture support service system (SPeKS) • Aquaculture Strategic Plan 2021-2030 • Implementation of Inland Fisheries Aquaculture Rules in Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur and Federal Territory of Labuan Johore and Malacca • National Agrofood Policy 2.0 (NAP 2.0)
49	Level of the country's implementation of the ASEAN guidelines for environment-friendly and responsible aquaculture and good aquaculture practices	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revised of Malaysian Standard (MS) 1998: 2017 Good Aquaculture Practice (GAqP) – Aquaculture Farm towards ASEAN benchmark • Continue promoting Good Aquaculture Practices at farm level and strengthen the MyGAP certification at National level. • Voluntarily Program - Malaysian Good Aquaculture Practices (MyGAP) Certification • Actively engage with fish farmers and stakeholders through various platform and programs. • Capacity building and in-kind support to eligible farmers
50	Level of coordination among the country's national agencies to integrate aquaculture into rural development activities within the context of multiple-use of land and water resources	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actively join coordination meetings involved various agencies under MAFI and state level meeting for land issues. • Permanent areas for food production and Aquaculture Industry Zone (AIZ) are jointly identified and zoned between DOF and state government

51	Level of the country's utilization of advanced technologies for marine and inland aquaculture such as full-cycle breeding and culture of high-value species	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80% of aquaculture farmers in Malaysia are small-scale farmers. Promoting the utilization of modern technology for aquaculture (RAS, RAS-CENT, super-intensive cultured for white shrimp, probiotics, Artificial Intelligence, Internet of Things, harvesting technology to reduce food loss and waste) Full-cycle breeding methodology/ techniques for high value marine species (e.g: grouper, tiger prawn, giant freshwater prawn, white prawn)
52	Level of the country's implementation of measures or strategies for responsible, environment-friendly, and sustainable aquaculture	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Voluntarily Program - Malaysian Good Aquaculture Practices (MyGAP) Certification Malaysia has 18916 total farmers (certified and not certified with MyGAP) excluding cockles and pen culture. 423 farms are certified with MyGAP. Therefore, 2.24% of farm is certified with MyGAP Aquaculture Strategic Plan 2021-2030 Implementation of Inland Fisheries Aquaculture Rules in Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur and Federal Territory of Labuan Johore and Malacca Awareness programme on AMR
53	Level of the country's support for R&D on aquaculture (e.g. genetic resources, impacts of climate change, feed, aquatic animal health management)	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budget in 12th Malaysia Plan (RMK-12) for 2021-2025 also focused for R&D in aquaculture. 9% from total budget for fisheries is allocated for aquaculture R&D. Aspects of broodstock development, feed formulation, culture technology and fish health are the main focus.
54	Availability and accessibility of the country's specific pathogen-free broodstock and seeds	Y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of Import of SPF Shrimp Broodstock Procedure Continuous development of Nucleus Breeding Centre (NBC) for economically important species such as marine fish, marine shrimp, freshwater fish and giant freshwater prawn and Brood stock Multiplication Centre (BMC).

55	Level of the country's implementation of aquatic biosecurity measures	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revised of Malaysian Standard (MS) 1998: 2017 Good Aquaculture Practice (GAqP) – Aquaculture Farm towards ASEAN benchmark • Continue promoting Good Aquaculture Practices at farm level and strengthen the MyGAP certification at National level. • Voluntarily Program - Malaysian Good Aquaculture Practices (MyGAP) Certification • Actively engage with fish farmers and stakeholders through various platform and programs. • Capacity building and in-kind support to eligible farmers • Surveillance and awareness programme about IAS • Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry (MAFI) also has developed National Action Plan on Invasive Alien Species 2021-2025.
56	Level of the country's implementation of policies that complement and support fish farmers, hatchery operators, and other stakeholders	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviewed yearly based on budget approved by Ministry & KPI • Voluntarily Program - Malaysian Good Aquaculture Practices (MyGAP) Certification • Aquaculture Strategic Plan 2021-2030 • National Agrofood Policy 2.0 (NAP 2.0) • Fisheries Research Strategic Plan 2021-2030
57	Level of the country's implementation of good and appropriate employment practices in accordance with domestic laws and regulations or relevant international instruments	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act 446 Workers' Minimum Standards of Housing and Amenities Act 1990 • Minimum Wages Order 2018 • National Dual Training System • Employment Act 1955 • Policy on Procedures and Conditions of Employment of Foreign Workers in Malaysia

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workmen's Compensation Act 1952
58	Level of the country's awareness/perception of the need to develop financial incentives and micro-credit systems for the responsible development of aquaculture enterprises and developmental activities that optimize economic returns	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yearly grant and microcredit from MAFI and DOF for farmers • Yearly budget for aquaculture development • There is coordination committee under Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry (MAFI)
59	Level of the country's implementation of programs/efforts to regulate the introduction and movement of aquatic organisms in accordance with regional and international guidelines (e.g. national measures or SOPs including quarantine measures on the importation of aquatic species)	4	<p>Import Control of aquatic organisms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Import Risk Assessment - Import Condition/ Protocol - Inspection and quarantine services by MAQIS
60	Level of the country's implementation of programs/efforts to prevent and control serious disease outbreaks (e.g. R&D, OIE standards, other initiatives following standard procedures)	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Fish Health Management Strategy (NFHSM) 2018-2022 • Established procedure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fish Disease Notification (Passive Surveillance) - Fish Disease Notification (Active Surveillance) - Fish Disease Contingency Plan • Continuous R&D in fish health (2021-2025) for the scopes of Epidemiology, control and prevention strategy, alternative medicine.
61	Level of the country's capability to diagnose and control aquatic animal diseases (e.g. human resources, assessment and development plan, harmonized diagnostic methods/protocols, laboratories)	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accredited laboratories under Biosecurity Fisheries Division and one (1) centre for fish health research (NaFisH) under Fisheries Research Institute • Four Fisheries Biosecurity Laboratories currently accredited with ISO17025:2017 to conduct fish disease analysis
62	Level of the country's involvement in the implementation of regional warning systems on aquatic animal health and diseases (e.g. compliance with the Regional Technical Guidelines on Early Warning System for Aquatic Animal Health Emergencies)	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual surveillance programme under Biosecurity Fisheries Division • Participated in OIE Quarterly Aquatic Animal Disease Report • R&D on emerging diseases

63	Level of the country's prudent usage of legal antibiotics in aquaculture and monitoring of the impacts of antimicrobial resistance on aquatic animals	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surveillance program under Biosecurity Fisheries Division • Established procedure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fish Disease Notification (Passive Surveillance) - Fish Disease Notification (Active Surveillance) - Fish Disease Contingency Plan • Usage of legal antibiotic that is only allowed by National Pharmaceutical Regulatory Agency (NPRA) and Department of Veterinary Services (DVS) • Monitoring research on resistance of microbial to antibiotic conducted by Fishery Research Institute (FRI)
64	Level of the country's efficient usage of aquafeeds including use of alternative protein sources to reduce fish meal and other fish-based products e.g. utilization of the Regional Database of Alternative Feed Ingredients in Aquaculture)	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous R&D to find alternative protein source e.g black soldier fly etc • Example: The use of grain pellets in shrimp and tilapia culture using biofloc technology.
65	Level of the country's effort to conduct risk assessments of the culture of exotic aquatic species and prevent the escape of high-risk species	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MyGAP certification is pre-requisite to apply for culture involving exotic aquatic species • Existing Committee for Import Risk Assessment (IRA) will be conducted on any application to introduce exotic aquatic species to be cultured. • Control of escapees is one of the mandatory requirements in MyGAP certified farms involved in exotic aquatic species
66	Level of the country's implementation of programs to improve human resource capabilities for responsible aquaculture	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of Inland Fisheries Aquaculture Rules in Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur and Federal Territory of Labuan Johore and Malacca • Technical support for capacity building (eg Good aquaculture management and practices) • Financial management training for farmers • Technical training for specific commodities

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology transfer programme (Incubator Programme)
67	Level of the country's implementation of policies and strategies that enable the aquaculture sector to adopt measures to mitigate the potential impacts of climate change and environmental stressors	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review mitigation measure from time to time to overcome the potential impacts of climate change. • National Agrofood Policy 2.0 and Fisheries Strategic Plan 2021-2030. • Technical advice to farmers prior to monsoon and drought season • National Policy on Climate Change • Climate Disaster Resilience Index (CDRI) Programme by PLAN Malaysia for aquaculture project in Perak and Negeri Sembilan
68	Level of the country's application of the precautionary approach to safeguarding the environment from the over-intensification and expansion of inland, coastal, and offshore aquaculture (<i>e.g.</i> utilization of tools such as software program to measure carrying capacity)	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement of Rules and Regulation under Fisheries Act 1985 and Inland Fisheries Aquaculture. • National Coastal Zone Physical Plan 2 that will be launched gave emphasis on the need to conserve coastal ecosystem and to restrict conversion of mangrove forest for aquaculture. • Mandatory EIA for aquaculture development in Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA) and areas more than 20ha • Limit to 10% carrying capacity for aquaculture in lakes
69	Level of the country's effort to conduct risk assessment and R&D related to the use of GMO products in aquaculture	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Biosafety Malaysia is the main national authority for all activities related to modified living organisms (LMO) and products of such organisms. DOF is a member of the advisory committee to conduct risk assessment and R&D related • Biosafety act 2007 (KeTSA) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • review every application regarding GMO and related agencies also been invited • Fishery Rules (Inland Fisheries Aquaculture), 2017 are required for any aquaculture activities related with GMO species and shall be approved

			by Director-General of Fisheries.
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D. Optimal Utilization of Fish and Fishery Products

POA-2030 No.	Indicators	Rating	Additional information (e.g. means of verification)
70	Level of country's applicability of technologies to optimize the utilization of catches/farmed products	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yearly grant and technical capacity programs by MAFI and DOF to support eligible entrepreneurs. (e.g. Fisheries Innovation, Demonstration and Transformation Centre (FIDTEC)) Introduction of mechanized harvesting technologies to reduce fish loss during harvesting
71	Level of the country's effort to promote the production of and preserve the diversity of traditional fish products	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yearly grant and technical capacity programs by MAFI and DOF to support eligible entrepreneurs. (e.g. Fisheries Innovation, Demonstration and Transformation Centre (FIDTEC)) Product development by related agencies (eg MARDI, FAMA, LKIM, RISDA)
72	e. Level of the country's effort to implement quality and safety management systems that support the competitive position of ASEAN fish and fishery products in the global markets	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of certification programmes such as MeSTI/ GMP/ HALAL/ HACCP by various agencies Competent authorities for food safety programmes fall under Ministry of Health (MOH) while Halal certification falls under Department of Islamic Development Malaysia (JAKIM)
	f. Level of the country's effort to promote the implementation of the quality and safety management systems among small and medium enterprises	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of certification programmes such as MeSTI/ GMP/ HALAL/ HACCP by various agencies Competent authorities for food safety programmes fall under MOH while Halal certification falls under JAKIM Six Fisheries Biosecurity Laboratories currently accredited with ISO17025:2017 Yearly grant and technical capacity programs by MAFI and DOF to

			support eligible entrepreneurs. (e.g. Fisheries Innovation, Demonstration and Transformation Centre (FIDTEC))
73	Level of the country's legislation, and coordinated mechanisms/activities with relevant control agencies throughout the fish value chain (e.g. product traceability/certification, chain of custody)	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of certification programmes such as GMP / HACCP by various agencies • Voluntarily Program – Fish Quality Certification (FQC) at premiere production chains: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hygiene on Board (HOB) for fishing vessels 2. Farms (includes hatchery, cages etc.) 3. Feed mills
74	Level of country's implementation/ effort to promote and conduct training programs and develop training materials to upgrade the technical skills and competencies of relevant personnel in the public and private sectors on fisheries post-harvest technologies, and food quality and safety management systems	4	<p>Various training for capacity building for personnel in public and private sectors such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) - Fisheries Biosecurity (Basic, Intermediate and Advance) - Post-harvest technologies - Food processing
75	Level of the country's awareness/perception of the need to develop financial incentives and micro-credit systems for the responsible development of fisheries and aquaculture enterprises and developmental activities that optimize economic returns, specifically for the post-harvest fisheries sub-sector	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various post-harvest capacity building programs / incentives and micro-credit conducted by DOF and MAFI
76	Level of the country's implementation of good and appropriate employment practices in accordance with domestic laws and regulations or relevant international instruments	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act 446 Workers' Minimum Standards of Housing and Amenities Act 1990 • Minimum Wages Order 2018 • National Dual Training System • Employment Act 1955 • Policy on Procedures and Conditions of Employment of Foreign Workers in Malaysia • Workmen's Compensation Act 1952
77	Level of the country's capability to adopt standards and guidelines for handling fish and fishery products, and implement hygienic fish	4	<p>Established procedure/ standard:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organoleptic Examination - Malaysian Standard (MS) – General Requirement for Hygiene on Board

handling onboard fishing vessels and market places	(HOB) Practice for Fishing Vessels
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E. Fish Trade

POA-2030 No.	Indicators	Rating	Additional information (e.g. means of verification)
78	Level of the country's cooperation with other AMSs to implement international standards on the trading of fish and fishery products within the region (e.g. development of regional guidelines relevant to international standards on trading of fish and fishery products, harmonization and standardization of fish trade system including farm/hatchery certification through bilateral agreements or mutual recognition agreement)	5	AMSs cooperate in various platform which involves trade at regional level such as ATIGA, RCEP and ASEAN +1.
79	Level of the country's effort to implement the regional/ASEAN standards (e.g. ASEAN GAqP, ASEAN Shrimp GAP, others) on the international trading of fishery and aquaculture products	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASEAN and SEAFDEC play important and efficient roles in providing platform for excellent discussion and understanding for AMSs in implementing those standards. • Revised of Malaysian Standard (MS) 1998: 2017 Good Aquaculture Practice (GAqP) – Aquaculture Farm towards ASEAN benchmark
80	Level of the country's implementation of fish trade-related standards (e.g. SPS/TBT measures)	5	Malaysia closely adheres to every development related to standards in the relevant platform, such as WTO
81	Level of country's development and implementation of national laws, rules, and regulations on trading of species in accordance with international laws	5	Regular review of domestic regulations to ensure they are in line with developments and requirements with international law (amendment to the list of endangered species)
82	Level of the country's cooperation with other AMSs towards common positions that could be reflected in international fish trade-related fora	4	Actively engage in relevant discussion platforms to reach consensus, such as workshop that organized by SEAFDEC to develop common position on the listing of aquatic species in the CITES Appendices.
83	Level of the country's engagement of private sector to address trade-related issues and promote/sustain regional and international trade	4	Through regular stakeholder's consultation

84	Level of the country's implementation of support programs to assist and build the capacity of small-scale producers to comply with standards on safety and quality of fish and fishery products	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through relevant Ministries and Agencies such as LKIM, MOH • Continuous training for producers on GAqP • Yearly grant and technical capacity programs by MAFI and DOF to support eligible entrepreneurs. (e.g. Fisheries Innovation, Demonstration and Transformation Centre (FIDTEC))
85	Level of the country's effort to assist small-scale producers from both capture fisheries and aquaculture in securing and maintaining access to markets at national, regional, and international levels	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through relevant Ministries and Agencies such as Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), Malaysia External Trade Development Corporation (MATRADE), LKIM, MOH and through free trade agreements • National Agrofood Policy 2.0 (NAP 2.0)
86	Level of the country's application of traceability systems to certify or validate the information for the whole supply chain	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malaysia has established an aquaculture traceability system. • Currently, Malaysia is in the process of improving traceability from paper-based documentations to electronic system especially for products involving raw material from third country. • Established Guide to the Use of Aquaculture Harvest Traceability Documents Issuance of Certificate of Origin for Fish and Fish Products • Standard Operating Procedure For Catch Certificate Documentation for Purpose to Export to EU.
87	Level of country's effort to develop/improve branding or eco-labeling of fish and fishery products that demonstrate the eco-friendly and socially acceptable nature of ASEAN products	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through MyGAP, MeSTI/ GMP/HALAL/HACCP Certification. • Level for uptake of eco-labelling is still at voluntary stage.

F. Regional and International Policy Formulation

POA-2030 No.	Indicators	Rating	Additional information (e.g. means of verification)
88	Level of the country's participation and involvement in fisheries-related international	5	Actively engaged in the relevant fora

	fora and technical committees to promote the ASEAN interests at the global level		
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Results of the Trial Exercise based on inputs provided by Philippines



Template for the Monitoring and Evaluation of the Implementation of RES&POA-2030

Background

SEAFDEC proposed the Concept Note for organizing the Regional Workshop on the Roadmap for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Implementation of the Resolution and Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security in the ASEAN Region Towards 2030 (RES&POA-2030) during the 53rd Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council (53CM) in early 2021. The 53CM supported such idea and suggested SEAFDEC develop and disseminate the key indicators for monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of RES&POA-2030 in order that the AMSs could provide valuable inputs during the Workshop.

The SEAFDEC Secretariat in collaboration with the SEAFDEC Departments developed the indicators that will be used as tools to facilitate the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the RES&POA-2030. The indicators were categorized according to the six components of the Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the ASEAN Region Towards 2030 (POA-2030), namely: 1) Planning and Information, 2) Fisheries Management, 3) Aquaculture, 4) Optimal Utilization of Fish and Fishery Products, 5) Fish Trade, and 6) Regional and International Policy Formulation. The detailed POA-2030 could be accessed at <http://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12066/6583>.

This Template will be used to facilitate the monitoring and evaluation of the progress made by the AMSs in the implementation of the POA-2030 by providing inputs and feedback including the rating of indicators and additional information as agreed during the Regional Workshop on Development of the Key Indicators and Detailed Roadmap on 23–24 March 2022.

Instruction

10. The SEAFDEC National Coordinators shall serve as focal persons for the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the POA-2030. They shall coordinate with the relevant agencies/institutions within their respective countries to gather relevant information and submit the accomplished Template to the SEAFDEC Secretariat.
11. The monitoring and evaluation are a self-assessment by the AMSs of their implementation of the POA-2030. The AMSs are requested to rate the indicators to determine the level of achievement of POA-2030. In rating the indicators, the AMSs should consider common criteria (*e.g.* national policies, legal frameworks, programs, working mechanisms, human resources, financial resources, among others). However, the criteria for each indicator should be considered as applicable to the respective countries; while additional criteria could be explored, as appropriate. Each indicator should be rated as:

Option 1: rating scale of 1-5

- 1 = not at all
- 2 = at a limited level
- 3 = at a fair level
- 4 = at a good level
- 5 = at an excellent level

Option 2: Yes/No

If the indicator is not applicable or the country is unable to provide a response, please indicate N/A.

12. The AMSs should provide additional information (*e.g.* means of verification) for each indicator to ensure that the same set of fundamentals and criteria is maintained during the different timeframes (*i.e.* in 2021 for the baseline, in 2025 for the mid-term review, and in 2029 for the final evaluation) of the monitoring and evaluation of the POA-2030 .

Country: Republic of the Philippines

Timeframe: **Baseline 2021**
Evaluation 2029

Mid-term Review 2025

Final

A. Planning and Information

POA-2030 No.	Indicators	Rating	Additional information (<i>e.g.</i> means of verification)
1	Level of integration of planning of marine capture fisheries, inland capture fisheries, and aquaculture sub-sectors for sustainable fisheries (<i>e.g.</i> availability of fisheries management/master plan that integrated all fisheries sub-sectors, multi-stakeholder participation in the planning process)	5	Presence of fishery management plans. Map of the Philippines showing the 12 Fishery Management Areas where fishery managements are implemented. Presence of Management Boards, and Scientific Advisory Groups
2	Level of the country's capacity to develop a plan towards sustainable fisheries	5	Fishery Management Plans, CRM Plans, developed.
3	Level of sufficiency of the country's systems and mechanisms for collection of statistics and data disaggregated at the species level to support fisheries valuation including monitoring of their performance (<i>e.g.</i> existing programs on data collection)	5	The Philippines is implementing the National Stock Assessment Program (NSAP), a regular program under the Department of Agriculture wherein enumerators in 758 landing sites collect fishery statistics data (<i>e.g.</i> Species caught, Fishing Boat type, CPUE, Total Catch, Length and weight frequency data, Gear type, Fishing ground)
4	Level of the country's capacity to establish reference points for the management of fish stocks (<i>e.g.</i> biomass, MSY, ABC, TAE, spawning potential ratio (SPR), minimum length (especially for blue swimming crab))	4	The Philippines has established RPs for commercially important species in the 12 FMAs and in various fishing grounds. Map/ List of RPs for major commercially important species in the Philippines per fishing ground.
5	g. Level of the country's capacity to collect data and information on aquatic species under international concern (<i>e.g.</i> sharks, rays, sea turtles, catadromous eels, aquatic mammals)	5	Please specify all species: 1. Sharks 2. Rays (Manta and Devil Rays) 3. Sea turtles 4. Dolphins 5. Whales

			6. Whale sharks 7. Bigeye Tuna 8. Yellowfin Tuna 9. Skipjack Tuna
	h. Level of the country's application of SOPs to harmonize/standardize data collection methods for species under international concern	5	Fisheries Administrative Order, Manual of Operations for Fisheries Observers, Manual for Species ID
6	Level of applicability of regional fishery information systems and mechanisms to facilitate sharing, exchange, and compilation of statistics and information that are harmonized with international statistical standards to the country's fishery information systems and mechanisms (e.g. data and information digitization programs)	4	Integrated Maritime Environment Monitoring System (IMEMS) Tuna Catch Logsheet Philippine Fisheries Observer Program (PFOP) Species of Special Interest Minimum Data Standards
7	Level of sharing of relevant statistics and fisheries-related data and information between the country's fisheries agency and other authorities (e.g. in-country coordination)	4	
8	Level of the country's application of simple and practical indicators for planning, monitoring, and evaluation of fisheries	5	
9	Level of the country's sharing/exchanging of information on research findings, good practices, and experiences among countries and regional institutions	5	The Philippine Journal of Fisheries (TPJF) Scientific Conferences Participation to international conferences/fora/workshops

B. Fisheries Management

POA-2030 No.	Indicators	Rating	Additional information (e.g. means of verification)
10	Level of timeliness of the country's reviewing and updating of national fisheries policies, legal and institutional frameworks in consultation with stakeholders	4	
11	Level of the country's acceleration of the development of fisheries management plans for conservation and management	4	
12	Level of the country's implementation of measures to prevent unauthorized fishing and eliminate illegal fishing practices	5	NPOA IUUF, Fisheries Administrative Orders, Search for Most Outstanding Coastal Municipality/ City, Deputation of Bantay Dagat, Acquisition of Patrol Boats, Deployment of IMEMS, Fishery Management Plans, CNFIDP

13	Level of the country's implementation of comprehensive policies for fisheries management	5	
14	Level of the country's application of fisheries management approaches (<i>e.g.</i> co-management, EAFM, among others)	5	
15	Level of capacity of the country's fisheries communities and capability of fisheries-related organizations to implement necessary actions to address issues on the well-being of fishers	4	
16	Level of participation of the country's local communities and fisheries-related organizations in fisheries management	5	
17	Level of the country's awareness/perception of the need to develop financial incentives (<i>e.g.</i> micro-credit) for small-scale stakeholders and cooperatives for the responsible development of fisheries enterprises and developmental activities that optimize economic returns	5	
18	Level of the country's application of energy-efficient technologies for fishing gears fishing vessels, and fishing operations	3	Awarding of sails to local fishers
19	g. Level of sufficiency of the country's capable fishing crew and workers in the fishing industry (<i>e.g.</i> enough number of competent fishing crew and workers, programs for new crew members and workers)	5	
	h. Level of the country's application of appropriate technologies to optimize the number of crew onboard fishing vessels	4	
20	Level of the country's implementation of good and appropriate employment practices in accordance with domestic laws and regulations or relevant international instruments - relevant provisions of ILO Conventions (<i>e.g.</i> C-188)	5	
21	Level of capacity of the country's relevant authorities and communities to collaboratively resolve conflicts on resources utilization (<i>e.g.</i> establishment of an authorized multi-stakeholder committee at local level)	5	Establishment of Fishery Management Boards in the 12 FMAs
22	Level of the country's exploration and sustainable exploitation of potential underutilized fishery resources through comprehensive fishery resources surveys in a precautionary manner (<i>e.g.</i> exploitation of deep-sea resources)	4	

23	g. Level of the country's implementation of the SSF Guidelines	4	
	h. Level of the country's effort to collect sex-disaggregated statistics on fishers and fish workers in the fisheries value chain	5	FishR
24	Availability of guidelines/regulations/procedures to facilitate fair distribution of benefits from the intra-regional and international trade of fish and fishery products among small-scale actors along the value chain	Y	
25	g. Level of the country's monitoring and assessment of the impacts of climate change on fisheries and aquaculture	2	
	h. Level of country's adjustment of existing programs taking into consideration the effects of climate change and natural disasters	3	
26	Level of the country's assessment and management of the impacts of aquatic pollution (e.g. marine debris, ALDFG, microplastics) on fisheries and aquaculture	2	
27	Level of the country's cooperation with other countries to assess and manage straddling, transboundary, and highly migratory fishery resources, as appropriate (e.g. country's participation in BOBLME, GOT-Fish, RFMOs, bilateral arrangements)	5	
Marine Fisheries			
28	Level of the country's implementation of measures and activities to combat IUU fishing activities (e.g. NPOA-IUU, IUU-related information sharing, fishing vessel record database, VMS, port-in & port-out controls, conservation and management measures of relevant RFMOs of which SEAFDEC Member Countries are a member, MCS infrastructure and equipment)	5	
29	Level of the country's involvement and participation at regional, sub-regional, and bilateral levels on fisheries management, combating IUU fishing, and MCS network through inter-agency coordination and information sharing (e.g. country's cooperation/coordination with AN-IUU, RPOA-IUU, among others)	5	
30	Level of the country's utilization of existing regional frameworks and tools for combating IUU fishing activities (e.g. RFVR, ACDS, and innovative	5	

	technologies)		
31	Level of involvement of the country's legal officers in consultative dialogues at regional/sub-regional level to share and exchange information on updated legal and regulatory frameworks to address issues in fisheries management, as applicable	4	
32	g. Level of capacity of the country's relevant authorities to implement the requirements of port State measures	4	
	h. Level of capacity of the country's relevant authorities to implement the requirements of flag State responsibilities	5	
33	g. Level of the country's effort to conduct research on the impacts of various fishing gear types and methods on aquatic ecosystems and animal populations	4	
	h. Level of country's development and promotion of environment-friendly fishing practices (e.g. low impact and fuel-efficient (LIFE) fishing gears/methods)	4	
34	Level of the country's implementation of regional and international guidelines to mitigate bycatch and discard	4	
35	Level of the country's promotion of adoption of resource enhancement approaches with appropriate monitoring and evaluation programs (e.g. artificial reefs, restocking programs, mobile hatcheries, habitat restoration)	5	
36	Level of the country's application of the fisheries <i>refugia</i> concept	3	
37	Level of the country's implementation of approaches to sustainable management of major critical coastal habitats (e.g. mangroves, coral reefs, seagrasses)	4	
38	Level of the country's compliance with international standards on safety at sea, decent working conditions, and onboard fishing vessels sanitation	4	
39	Level of the country's effort to assess the possible impacts of subsidies on fisheries, particularly on the special requirements and the needs of small-scale fisheries in the region	3	
<i>Inland Fisheries</i>			

40	Level of the country's implementation of comprehensive policies and provision of support to legal and institutional frameworks for inland fisheries (e.g. co-management, rights-based fisheries, ecosystem approach to inland fisheries management)	3	
41	Level of awareness of the country's relevant stakeholders of the importance of inland fisheries and of the need to rehabilitate/restore habitats and aquatic species for local food security	4	
42	Level of the country's effort to monitor and mitigate the negative impacts of invasive/alien species on the inland ecosystem and biodiversity	3	
43	g. Level of coordination among the country's national agencies on multiple utilization of inland water resources to mitigate conflicts among users	3	
	h. Level of the country's involvement in sub-regional mechanisms to address transboundary inland fisheries management issues, where applicable	3	
44	g. Level of the country's effort to promote R&D to understand the migration patterns, spawning grounds and seasons, and nursery grounds of important inland aquatic animals	4	Very limited R&D on migration patterns
	h. Level of the country's effort to sustain inland fisheries ecosystem health, habitat inter-connectivity, and dry season management	4	
45	g. Level of the country's effort to monitor and assess the impacts of construction/ operations of man-made structures on inland waterways	2	
	h. Availability of mitigation measures and appropriate conservation and management measures for such impacts	Y	
46	Level of the country's effort to undertake coordinated planning and management on the use of inland water bodies (e.g. closed and open season regulations, leasable or auction fisheries, special area for conservation and fish <i>refugia</i> (SPEECTRA))	3	
	Level of capacity of the country's human resources and institutions to implement the plan and manage the use of inland water bodies	4	
47	Availability of guidelines to promote the use of practical and simple indicators for	Y	

	inland/floodplain fisheries within the national inland fisheries management framework (provincial/community notifications for inland fisheries measures based on indicators <i>e.g.</i> succession of species, amount of rainfall and water inflow, level and duration of flood, abundance of macro-invertebrates)		
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C. Aquaculture

POA-2030 No.	Indicators	Rating	Additional information (<i>e.g.</i> means of verification)
48	Level of the country's implementation of programs and policies on aquaculture to address social, economic, and environmental aspects of sustainable aquaculture to improve food security, livelihoods, and employment, and alleviate poverty (<i>e.g.</i> rural aquaculture program)	4	
49	Level of the country's implementation of the ASEAN guidelines for environment-friendly and responsible aquaculture and good aquaculture practices	3	
50	Level of coordination among the country's national agencies to integrate aquaculture into rural development activities within the context of multiple-use of land and water resources	3	
51	Level of the country's utilization of advanced technologies for marine and inland aquaculture such as full-cycle breeding and culture of high-value species	5	
52	Level of the country's implementation of measures or strategies for responsible, environment-friendly, and sustainable aquaculture	4	
53	Level of the country's support for R&D on aquaculture (<i>e.g.</i> genetic resources, impacts of climate change, feed, aquatic animal health management)	4	
54	Availability and accessibility of the country's specific pathogen-free broodstock and seeds	Y	
55	Level of the country's implementation of aquatic biosecurity measures	2	
56	Level of the country's implementation of policies that complement and support fish farmers, hatchery operators, and other stakeholders	4	
57	Level of the country's implementation of good and appropriate employment	3	

	practices in accordance with domestic laws and regulations or relevant international instruments		
58	Level of the country's awareness/perception of the need to develop financial incentives and micro-credit systems for the responsible development of aquaculture enterprises and developmental activities that optimize economic returns	5	
59	Level of the country's implementation of programs/efforts to regulate the introduction and movement of aquatic organisms in accordance with regional and international guidelines (<i>e.g.</i> national measures or SOPs including quarantine measures on the importation of aquatic species)	4	
60	Level of the country's implementation of programs/efforts to prevent and control serious disease outbreaks (<i>e.g.</i> R&D, OIE standards, other initiatives following standard procedures)	4	
61	Level of the country's capability to diagnose and control aquatic animal diseases (<i>e.g.</i> human resources, assessment and development plan, harmonized diagnostic methods/protocols, laboratories)	4	
62	Level of the country's involvement in the implementation of regional warning systems on aquatic animal health and diseases (<i>e.g.</i> compliance with the Regional Technical Guidelines on Early Warning System for Aquatic Animal Health Emergencies)	4	
63	Level of the country's prudent usage of legal antibiotics in aquaculture and monitoring of the impacts of antimicrobial resistance on aquatic animals	3	
64	Level of the country's efficient usage of aquafeeds including use of alternative protein sources to reduce fish meal and other fish-based products <i>e.g.</i> utilization of the Regional Database of Alternative Feed Ingredients in Aquaculture)	4	
65	Level of the country's effort to conduct risk assessments of the culture of exotic aquatic species and prevent the escape of high-risk species	4	
66	Level of the country's implementation of programs to improve human resource capabilities for responsible aquaculture	4	
67	Level of the country's implementation of policies and strategies that enable the	4	

	aquaculture sector to adopt measures to mitigate the potential impacts of climate change and environmental stressors		
68	Level of the country's application of the precautionary approach to safeguarding the environment from the over-intensification and expansion of inland, coastal, and offshore aquaculture (<i>e.g.</i> utilization of tools such as software program to measure carrying capacity)	3	
69	Level of the country's effort to conduct risk assessment and R&D related to the use of GMO products in aquaculture	4	

D. Optimal Utilization of Fish and Fishery Products

POA-2030 No.	Indicators	Rating	Additional information (<i>e.g.</i> means of verification)
70	Level of country's applicability of technologies to optimize the utilization of catches/farmed products	4	
71	Level of the country's effort to promote the production of and preserve the diversity of traditional fish products	4	
72	g. Level of the country's effort to implement quality and safety management systems that support the competitive position of ASEAN fish and fishery products in the global markets	5	
	h. Level of the country's effort to promote the implementation of the quality and safety management systems among small and medium enterprises	4	
73	Level of the country's legislation, and coordinated mechanisms/activities with relevant control agencies throughout the fish value chain (<i>e.g.</i> product traceability/certification, chain of custody)	5	
74	Level of country's implementation/ effort to promote and conduct training programs and develop training materials to upgrade the technical skills and competencies of relevant personnel in the public and private sectors on fisheries post-harvest technologies, and food quality and safety management systems	5	
75	Level of the country's awareness/perception of the need to develop financial incentives and micro-credit systems for the responsible development of fisheries and aquaculture enterprises and developmental activities that optimize economic returns,	5	

	specifically for the post-harvest fisheries sub-sector		
76	Level of the country's implementation of good and appropriate employment practices in accordance with domestic laws and regulations or relevant international instruments	5	
77	Level of the country's capability to adopt standards and guidelines for handling fish and fishery products, and implement hygienic fish handling onboard fishing vessels and market places	4	

E. Fish Trade

POA-2030 No.	Indicators	Rating	Additional information (e.g. means of verification)
78	Level of the country's cooperation with other AMSs to implement international standards on the trading of fish and fishery products within the region (e.g. development of regional guidelines relevant to international standards on trading of fish and fishery products, harmonization and standardization of fish trade system including farm/hatchery certification through bilateral agreements or mutual recognition agreement)	5	
79	Level of the country's effort to implement the regional/ASEAN standards (e.g. ASEAN GAqP, ASEAN Shrimp GAP, others) on the international trading of fishery and aquaculture products	4	
80	Level of the country's implementation of fish trade-related standards (e.g. SPS/TBT measures)	4	
81	Level of country's development and implementation of national laws, rules, and regulations on trading of species in accordance with international laws	5	
82	Level of the country's cooperation with other AMSs towards common positions that could be reflected in international fish trade-related fora	4	
83	Level of the country's engagement of private sector to address trade-related issues and promote/sustain regional and international trade	5	
84	Level of the country's implementation of support programs to assist and build the capacity of small-scale producers to comply with standards on safety and quality of fish and fishery products	4	

85	Level of the country's effort to assist small-scale producers from both capture fisheries and aquaculture in securing and maintaining access to markets at national, regional, and international levels	4	
86	Level of the country's application of traceability systems to certify or validate the information for the whole supply chain	4	
87	Level of country's effort to develop/improve branding or eco-labeling of fish and fishery products that demonstrate the eco-friendly and socially acceptable nature of ASEAN products	3	

F. Regional and International Policy Formulation

POA-2030 No.	Indicators	Rating	Additional information (e.g. means of verification)
88	Level of the country's participation and involvement in fisheries-related international fora and technical committees to promote the ASEAN interests at the global level	4	



Key Indicators for the Monitoring and Evaluation of the Implementation of RES&POA-2030

A. Planning and Information

POA-2030 No.	Key indicators	Rating (1–5 or N/A)	Criteria used for rating (e.g. policies, programs, legal frameworks, working mechanisms, human resources, financial resources, others)
1	Level of integration of planning of marine capture fisheries, inland capture fisheries, and aquaculture sub-sectors for sustainable fisheries (e.g. availability of fisheries management/master plan that integrated all fisheries sub-sectors, multi-stakeholder participation in the planning process)		
2	Level of the country's capacity to develop a plan towards sustainable fisheries		
3	Level of sufficiency of the country's systems and mechanisms for collection of statistics and data disaggregated at the species level to support fisheries valuation including monitoring of their performance (e.g. existing programs on data collection)		
4	Level of the country's capacity to establish reference points for the management of fish stocks (e.g. biomass, MSY, ABC, TAE, spawning potential ratio (SPR), minimum length (especially for blue swimming crab))		
5a	Level of the country's capacity to collect data and information on aquatic species under international concern (e.g. sharks, rays, sea turtles, catadromous eels, aquatic mammals)		Please specify all species 1) _____ 2) _____
5b	Level of the country's application of SOPs to harmonize/standardize data collection methods for species under international concern		
6	Level of applicability of regional fishery information systems and mechanisms to facilitate sharing, exchange, and compilation of statistics and information that are		

	harmonized with international statistical standards to the country's fishery information systems and mechanisms (e.g. data and information digitization programs)		
7	Level of sharing of relevant statistics and fisheries-related data and information between the country's fisheries agency and other authorities (e.g. in-country coordination)		
8	Level of the country's application of simple and practical indicators for planning, monitoring, and evaluation of fisheries		
9	Level of the country's sharing/exchanging of information on research findings, good practices, and experiences among countries and regional institutions		

B. Fisheries Management

POA-2030 No.	Key Indicators	Rating (1-5 or N/A)	Criteria used for rating (e.g. policies, programs, legal frameworks, working mechanisms, human resources, financial resources, others)
10	Level of timeliness of the country's reviewing and updating of national fisheries policies, legal and institutional frameworks in consultation with stakeholders		
11	Level of the country's acceleration of the development of fisheries management plans for conservation and management		
12	Level of the country's implementation of measures to prevent unauthorized fishing and eliminate illegal fishing practices		
13	Level of the country's implementation of comprehensive policies for fisheries management		
14	Level of the country's application of fisheries management approaches (e.g. co-management, EAFM, among others)		
15	Level of capacity of the country's fisheries communities and capability of fisheries-related organizations to implement necessary actions to address issues on the well-being of fishers		
16	Level of participation of the country's local communities and		

	fisheries-related organizations in fisheries management		
17	Level of the country's awareness/perception of the need to develop financial incentives (<i>e.g.</i> micro-credit) for small-scale stakeholders and cooperatives for the responsible development of fisheries enterprises and developmental activities that optimize economic returns		
18	Level of the country's application of energy-efficient technologies for fishing gears fishing vessels, and fishing operations		
19a	Level of sufficiency of the country's capable fishing crew and workers in the fishing industry (<i>e.g.</i> enough number of competent fishing crew and workers, programs for new crew members and workers)		
19b	Level of the country's application of appropriate technologies to optimize the number of crew onboard fishing vessels		
20	Level of the country's implementation of good and appropriate employment practices in accordance with domestic laws and regulations or relevant international instruments - relevant provisions of ILO Conventions (<i>e.g.</i> C-188)		
21	Level of capacity of the country's relevant authorities and communities to collaboratively resolve conflicts on resources utilization (<i>e.g.</i> establishment of an authorized multi-stakeholder committee at local level)		
22	Level of the country's exploration and sustainable exploitation of potential underutilized fishery resources through comprehensive fishery resources surveys in a precautionary manner (<i>e.g.</i> exploitation of deep-sea resources)		
23a	Level of the country's implementation of the SSF Guidelines		
23b	Level of the country's effort to collect sex-disaggregated statistics on fishers and fish workers in the fisheries value chain		

24	Level of the country's effort to promote fair distribution of benefits from the intra-regional and international trade of fish and fishery products among small-scale actors along the value chain (e.g. national policy for trading of fish and fishery products from small-scale fisheries to international markets, sharing of information on market prices)		
25a	Level of the country's monitoring and assessment of the impacts of climate change on fisheries and aquaculture		
25b	Level of the country's adjustment of existing programs taking into consideration the effects of climate change and natural disasters		
26	Level of the country's assessment and management of the impacts of aquatic pollution (e.g. marine debris, ALDFG, microplastics) on fisheries and aquaculture		
27	Level of the country's cooperation with other countries to assess and manage straddling, transboundary, and highly migratory fishery resources, as appropriate (e.g. country's participation in BOBLME, GOT-Fish, RFMOs, bilateral arrangements)		
Marine Fisheries			
28	Level of the country's implementation of measures and activities to combat IUU fishing activities (e.g. NPOA-IUU, IUU-related information sharing, fishing vessel record database, VMS, port-in & port-out controls, conservation and management measures of relevant RFMOs of which SEAFDEC Member Countries are a member, MCS infrastructure and equipment)		
29	Level of the country's involvement and participation at regional, sub-regional, and bilateral levels on fisheries management, combating IUU fishing, and MCS network through inter-agency coordination and information sharing (e.g. country's cooperation/ coordination with AN-IUU, RPOA-IUU, among others)		

30	Level of the country's utilization of existing regional frameworks and tools for combating IUU fishing activities (e.g. RFVR, ACDS, and innovative technologies)		
31	Level of involvement of the country's legal officers in consultative dialogues at regional/sub-regional level to share and exchange information on updated legal and regulatory frameworks to address issues in fisheries management, as applicable		
32a	Level of capacity of the country's relevant authorities to implement the requirements of port State measures		
32b	Level of capacity of the country's relevant authorities to implement the requirements of flag State responsibilities		
33a	Level of the country's effort to conduct research on the impacts of various fishing gear types and methods on aquatic ecosystems and animal populations		
33b	Level of the country's development and promotion of environment-friendly fishing practices (e.g. low impact and fuel-efficient (LIFE) fishing gears/methods)		
34	Level of the country's implementation of regional and international guidelines to mitigate bycatch and discard		
35	Level of the country's promotion of adoption of resource enhancement approaches with appropriate monitoring and evaluation programs (e.g. artificial reefs, restocking programs, mobile hatcheries, habitat restoration)		
36	Level of the country's application of the fisheries <i>refugia</i> concept		
37	Level of the country's implementation of approaches to sustainable management of major critical coastal habitats (e.g. mangroves, coral reefs, seagrasses)		
38	Level of the country's compliance with international standards on safety at sea, decent working conditions, and onboard fishing vessels sanitation		

39	Level of the country's effort to assess the possible impacts of subsidies on fisheries, particularly on the special requirements and the needs of small-scale fisheries in the region		
<i>Inland Fisheries</i>			
40	Level of the country's implementation of comprehensive policies and provision of support to legal and institutional frameworks for inland fisheries (<i>e.g.</i> co-management, rights-based fisheries, ecosystem approach to inland fisheries management)		
41	Level of awareness of the country's relevant stakeholders of the importance of inland fisheries and of the need to rehabilitate/restore habitats and aquatic species for local food security		
42	Level of the country's effort to monitor and mitigate the negative impacts of invasive/alien species on the inland ecosystem and biodiversity		
43a	Level of coordination among the country's national agencies on multiple utilization of inland water resources to mitigate conflicts among users		
43b	Level of the country's involvement in sub-regional mechanisms to address transboundary inland fisheries management issues, where applicable		
44a	Level of the country's effort to promote R&D to understand the migration patterns, spawning grounds and seasons, and nursery grounds of important inland aquatic animals		
44b	Level of the country's effort to sustain inland fisheries ecosystem health, habitat inter-connectivity, and dry season management		
45a	Level of the country's effort to monitor and assess the impacts of construction/operations of man-made structures on inland waterways		
45b	Level of the country's capacity to implement the mitigation measures and appropriate conservation and management measures for such		

	impacts		
46a	Level of the country's effort to undertake coordinated planning and management on the use of inland water bodies (<i>e.g.</i> closed and open season regulations, leasable or auction fisheries, special area for conservation and fish <i>refugia</i> (SPEECTRA))		
46b	Level of capacity of the country's human resources and institutions to implement the plan and manage the use of inland water bodies		
47	Level of the country's effort to develop/implement the guidelines to promote the use of practical and simple indicators for inland/floodplain fisheries within the national inland fisheries management framework (provincial/ community notifications for inland fisheries measures based on indicators <i>e.g.</i> succession of species, amount of rainfall and water inflow, level and duration of flood, abundance of macro-invertebrates)		

C. Aquaculture

POA-2030 No.	Key Indicators	Rating (1–5 or N/A)	Criteria used for rating (<i>e.g.</i> policies, programs, legal frameworks, working mechanisms, human resources, financial resources, others)
48	Level of the country's implementation of programs and policies on aquaculture to address social, economic, and environmental aspects of sustainable aquaculture to improve food security, livelihoods, and employment, and alleviate poverty (<i>e.g.</i> rural aquaculture program)		
49	Level of the country's implementation of the ASEAN guidelines for environment-friendly and responsible aquaculture and good aquaculture practices		
50	Level of coordination among the country's national agencies to integrate aquaculture into rural development activities within the context of multiple-use of land and water resources		

51	Level of the country's utilization of advanced technologies for marine and inland aquaculture such as full-cycle breeding and culture of high-value species		
52	Level of the country's implementation of measures or strategies for responsible, environment-friendly, and sustainable aquaculture		
53	Level of the country's support for R&D on aquaculture (<i>e.g.</i> genetic resources, impacts of climate change, feed, aquatic animal health management)		
54	Level of the country's promotion of production and distribution of good quality broodstock and seeds (<i>e.g.</i> specific pathogen-free (SPF), specific pathogen resistant (SPR))		
55	Level of the country's implementation of aquatic biosecurity measures		
56	Level of the country's implementation of policies that complement and support fish farmers, hatchery operators, and other stakeholders		
57	Level of the country's implementation of good and appropriate employment practices in accordance with domestic laws and regulations or relevant international instruments		
58	Level of the country's awareness/perception of the need to develop financial incentives and micro-credit systems for the responsible development of aquaculture enterprises and developmental activities that optimize economic returns		
59	Level of the country's implementation of programs/efforts to regulate the introduction and movement of aquatic organisms in accordance with regional and international guidelines (<i>e.g.</i> national measures or SOPs including quarantine measures on the importation of aquatic species)		
60	Level of the country's implementation of programs/efforts to prevent and control serious disease outbreaks (<i>e.g.</i> R&D, OIE standards,		

	other initiatives following standard procedures)		
61	Level of the country's capability to diagnose and control aquatic animal diseases (<i>e.g.</i> human resources, assessment and development plan, harmonized diagnostic methods/protocols, laboratories)		
62	Level of the country's involvement in the implementation of regional warning systems on aquatic animal health and diseases (<i>e.g.</i> compliance with the Regional Technical Guidelines on Early Warning System for Aquatic Animal Health Emergencies)		
63	Level of the country's effort to promote the prudent use of legal antibiotics in aquaculture and monitoring of the impacts of antimicrobial resistance (AMR) on aquatic animals		
64	Level of the country's efficient usage of aquafeeds including the use of alternative protein sources to reduce fish meal and other fish-based products (<i>e.g.</i> utilization of the Regional Database of Alternative Feed Ingredients in Aquaculture)		
65	Level of the country's effort to conduct risk assessments of the culture of exotic aquatic species and prevent the escape of high-risk species		
66	Level of the country's implementation of programs to improve human resource capabilities for responsible aquaculture		
67	Level of the country's implementation of policies and strategies that enable the aquaculture sector to adopt measures to mitigate the potential impacts of climate change and environmental stressors		
68	Level of the country's application of the precautionary approach to safeguarding the environment from the over-intensification and expansion of inland, coastal, and offshore aquaculture (<i>e.g.</i> utilization of tools such as software program to measure carrying capacity)		
69	Level of the country's effort to conduct risk assessment and R&D related to the use of GMO products		

	in aquaculture		
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D. Optimal Utilization of Fish and Fishery Products

POA-2030 No.	Key Indicators	Rating (1–5 or N/A)	Criteria used for rating (e.g. policies, programs, legal frameworks, working mechanisms, human resources, financial resources, others)
70	Level of the country's applicability of technologies to optimize the utilization of catches/farmed products		
71	Level of the country's effort to promote the production of and preserve the diversity of traditional fish products		
72a	Level of the country's effort to implement quality and safety management systems that support the competitive position of ASEAN fish and fishery products in the global markets		
72b	Level of the country's effort to promote the implementation of the quality and safety management systems among small and medium enterprises		
73	Level of the country's legislation, and coordinated mechanisms/activities with relevant control agencies throughout the fish value chain (e.g. product traceability or certification)		
74	Level of the country's effort to promote and conduct training programs and develop training materials to upgrade the technical skills and competencies of relevant personnel in the public and private sectors on fisheries post-harvest technologies, and food quality and safety management systems		
75	Level of the country's awareness/perception of the need to develop financial incentives and micro-credit systems for the responsible development of fisheries and aquaculture enterprises and developmental activities that optimize economic returns, specifically for the post-harvest fisheries sub-sector		
76	Level of the country's implementation of good and		

	appropriate employment practices in accordance with domestic laws and regulations or relevant international instruments		
77	Level of the country's capability to adopt standards and guidelines for handling fish and fishery products, and implement hygienic fish handling onboard fishing vessels and market places		

E. Fish Trade

POA-2030 No.	Key Indicators	Rating (1–5 or N/A)	Criteria used for rating (e.g. policies, programs, legal frameworks, working mechanisms, human resources, financial resources, others)
78	Level of the country's cooperation with other AMSs to implement international standards on the trading of fish and fishery products within the region (e.g. development of regional guidelines relevant to international standards on trading of fish and fishery products, harmonization and standardization of fish trade system including farm/hatchery certification through bilateral agreements or mutual recognition agreement)		
79	Level of the country's effort to implement the regional/ASEAN standards (e.g. ASEAN GAqP, ASEAN Shrimp GAP, others) on the international trading of fishery and aquaculture products		
80	Level of the country's implementation of fish trade-related standards (e.g. SPS/TBT measures)		
81	Level of the country's development and implementation of national laws, rules, and regulations on trading of species in accordance with international laws		
82	Level of the country's cooperation with other AMSs towards common positions that could be reflected in international fish trade-related fora		
83	Level of the country's engagement of private sector to address trade-related issues and promote/sustain regional and international trade		
84	Level of the country's implementation of support programs to assist and build the capacity of		

	small-scale producers to comply with standards on safety and quality of fish and fishery products		
85	Level of the country's effort to assist small-scale producers from both capture fisheries and aquaculture in securing and maintaining access to markets at national, regional, and international levels		
86	Level of the country's application of traceability systems to certify or validate the information for the whole supply chain		
87	Level of the country's effort to develop/improve branding or eco-labeling of fish and fishery products that demonstrate the eco-friendly and socially acceptable nature of ASEAN products		

F. Regional and International Policy Formulation

POA-2030 No.	Key Indicators	Rating (1-5 or N/A)	Criteria used for rating (e.g. policies, programs, legal frameworks, working mechanisms, human resources, financial resources, others)
88	Level of the country's participation and involvement in fisheries-related international fora and technical committees to promote the ASEAN interests at the global level		



Template for the Monitoring and Evaluation of the Implementation of RES&POA-2030

Following the adoption of the Resolution and Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security in the ASEAN Region Towards 2030 (RES&POA-2030) in 2020, the Concept Note for organizing the Regional Workshop on the Roadmap for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Implementation of the Resolution and Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security in the ASEAN Region Towards 2030 (RES&POA-2030) was endorsed during the 53rd Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council in 2021. The objectives of monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the RES&POA-2030 are to 1) assess the level of regional and national implementation of the RES&POA-2030; 2) identify the gaps, challenges, and lesson learned from the implementation of the RES&POA-2030; and 3) provide recommendations to the ASEAN Member States to enhance the implementation of the RES&POA-2030. The results of the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the RES&POA-2030 would support the AMSs in enhancing the implementation of the RES&POA-2030 at the national and regional levels through evidence-based development and implementation of policies, programs, and projects for the sustainable development of fisheries and aquaculture in the Southeast Asian region.

During a series of online Regional Workshops organized by SEAFDEC in March and June 2022, SEAFDEC in collaboration with the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries, namely: Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Japan, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam, developed and agreed on the key indicators and template for monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the RES&POA-2030 for the three periods (*i.e.* in 2021 for baseline information, 2025 for midterm evaluation, and 2029 for final evaluation). Moreover, the SEAFDEC National Coordinators are designated as the focal persons to facilitate the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of RES&POA-2030.

Instruction

13. This Template is a tool for the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the POA-2030 through the self-assessment of the key indicators by the respective AMSs. The Template should be accomplished by the AMSs in each period, *i.e.* 2021 for baseline information, 2025 for midterm evaluation, and 2029 for final evaluation.
14. The Template is composed of a table with four columns *i.e.* column 1: POA-2030 no., column 2: Key indicators, column 3: Rating, and column 4: Criteria used for rating.
15. For column 1, please refer to the RES&POA-2030 to see the details of the POA-2030. The document is accessible at <http://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12066/6583>.
16. For column 2, the key indicators are categorized into six components of the POA-2030, namely: A) Planning and Information, B) Fisheries Management, C) Aquaculture, D) Optimal Utilization of Fish and Fishery Products, E) Fish Trade, and F) Regional and International Policy Formulation. Please note that each POA-2030 has either one or two key indicators.
17. For column 3, the AMSs are requested to rate each key indicator using common criteria (*e.g.* policies, programs, legal frameworks, working mechanisms, human resources, financial resources, others). Each key indicator should be rated as 1 = not at all, 2 = at a limited level, 3 = at a fair level, 4 = at a good level, and 5 = at an excellent level. If the key indicator is not applicable for the country, please indicate N/A.
18. The criteria used for rating each key indicator should be specified in column 4. These criteria should be maintained during each period of the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the POA-2030 (*i.e.* in 2021 for baseline information, in 2025 for midterm evaluation, and in 2029 for final evaluation). For key indicators that are N/A, please provide the explanation also in column 4.

19. The AMSs are requested to provide all the required inputs in columns 3 and 4 so that SEAFDEC will be able to facilitate the efficient analysis of data and information. The SEAFDEC Secretariat will coordinate with the respective AMSs to verify the information, as needed.
20. The SEAFDEC National Coordinators are requested to coordinate with the relevant agencies/institutions in their respective countries to gather and compile the relevant data and information as inputs to this Template.
21. The accomplished Template should be submitted by the SEAFDEC National Coordinators to the SEAFDEC Secretariat not later than **30 September 2022**.

Country: _____

Period: 2021 Baseline Information 2025 Midterm Evaluation 2029 Final Evaluation

A. Planning and Information

POA-2030 No.	Key indicators	Rating (1–5 or N/A)	Criteria used for rating (e.g. policies, programs, legal frameworks, working mechanisms, human resources, financial resources, others)



Monitoring and Evaluation of the
Implementation of RES&POA-2030

Analysis of Results: trial exercise and simulated data

RES&POA-2030: Regional Workshop on the Finalization of the Key Indicators
14–15 June 2022 (Online Meeting)

GRAPHS

- I. Regional Implementation of RES&POA-2030 by key indicator
- II. Regional Implementation of RES&POA-2030 by component
- III. National Implementation of RES&POA-2030 by key indicator
- IV. National Implementation of RES&POA-2030 by component

REMARKS

Rating option 1 (scale 1–5): 1 = not at all, 2 = at a limited level, 3 = at a fair level, 4 = at a good level, 5 = at an excellent level

Rating option 2 (Yes/No): 1 = No, 5 = Yes

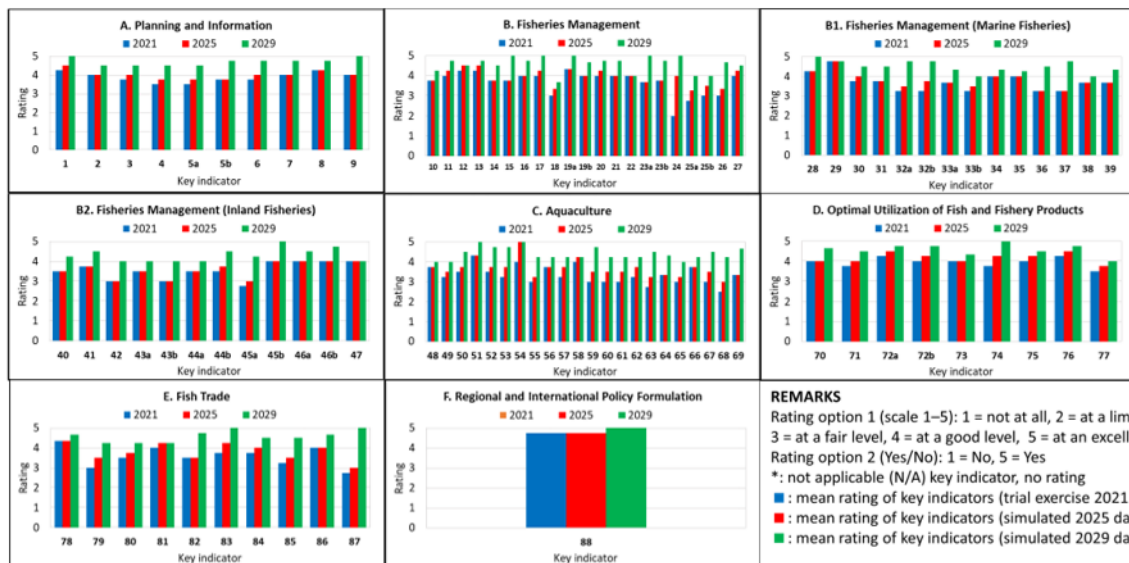
*: not applicable (N/A) key indicator, no rating

■ : mean rating of key indicators (trial exercise 2021 data)

■ : mean rating of key indicators (simulated 2025 data)

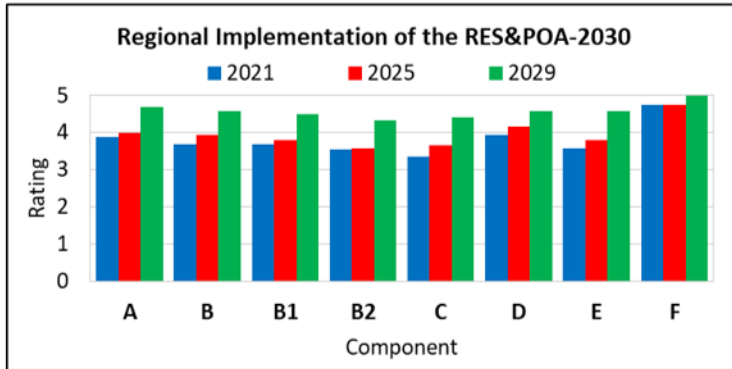
■ : mean rating of key indicators (simulated 2029 data)

I. Regional Implementation of RES&POA-2030 by key indicator (average ratings from KHM, IDN, MYS, and PHL; graphs categorized by component)



REMARKS
 Rating option 1 (scale 1–5): 1 = not at all, 2 = at a limited level, 3 = at a fair level, 4 = at a good level, 5 = at an excellent level
 Rating option 2 (Yes/No): 1 = No, 5 = Yes
 *: not applicable (N/A) key indicator, no rating
 ■ : mean rating of key indicators (trial exercise 2021 data)
 ■ : mean rating of key indicators (simulated 2025 data)
 ■ : mean rating of key indicators (simulated 2029 data)

II. Regional Implementation of RES&POA-2030 by component (average ratings from KHM, IDN, MYS, and PHL)

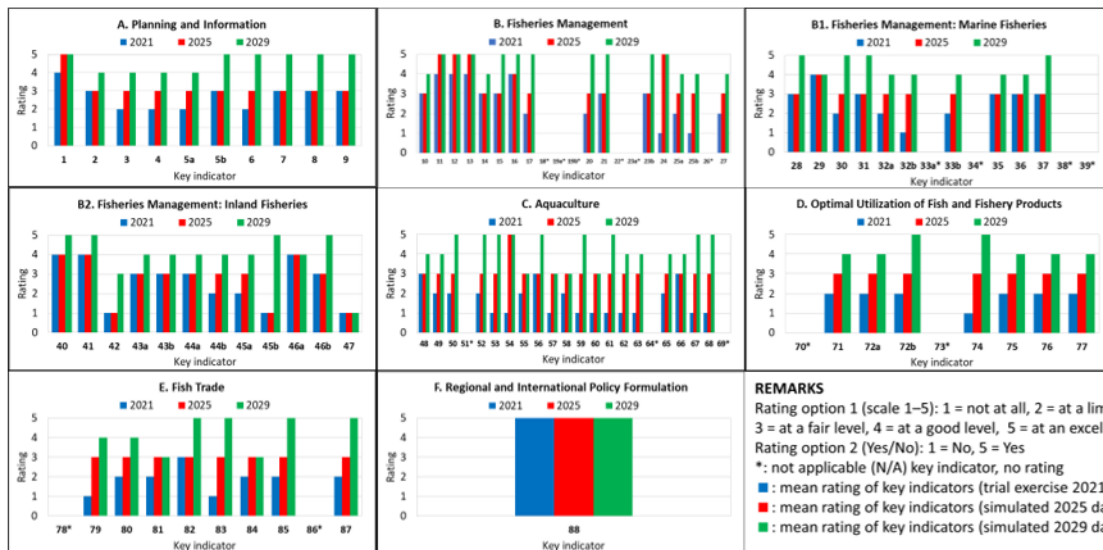


REMARKS

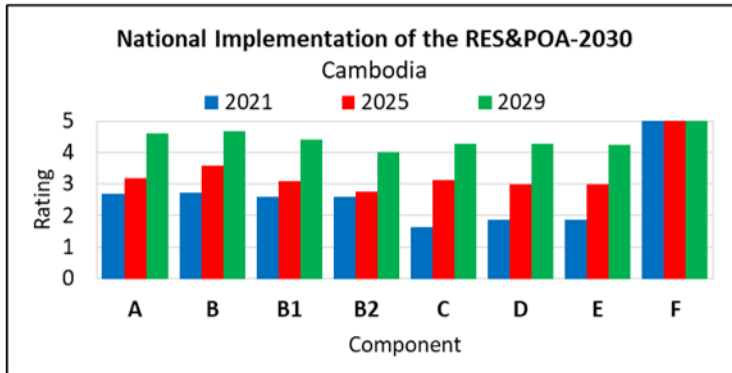
Rating option 1 (scale 1–5): 1 = not at all, 2 = at a limited level, 3 = at a fair level, 4 = at a good level, 5 = at an excellent level
 Rating option 2 (Yes/No): 1 = No, 5 = Yes
 *: not applicable (N/A) key indicator, no rating
 ■ : mean rating of key indicators (trial exercise 2021 data)
 ■ : mean rating of key indicators (simulated 2025 data)
 ■ : mean rating of key indicators (simulated 2029 data)

A: Planning and Information; B: Fisheries Management; B1: Fisheries Management (Marine Fisheries); B2: Fisheries Management (Inland Fisheries); C: Aquaculture; D: Optimal Utilization of Fish and Fishery Products; E: Fish Trade; F: Regional and International Policy Formulation

III. National Implementation of RES&POA-2030 by key indicator: Cambodia (graphs categorized by component, raw data)



IV. National Implementation of RES&POA-2030 by component: Cambodia



REMARKS

Rating option 1 (scale 1–5): 1 = not at all, 2 = at a limited level, 3 = at a fair level, 4 = at a good level, 5 = at an excellent level

Rating option 2 (Yes/No): 1 = No, 5 = Yes

*: not applicable (N/A) key indicator, no rating

■ : mean rating of key indicators (trial exercise 2021 data)

■ : mean rating of key indicators (simulated 2025 data)

■ : mean rating of key indicators (simulated 2029 data)

A: Planning and Information; B: Fisheries Management; B1: Fisheries Management (Marine Fisheries); B2: Fisheries Management (Inland Fisheries); C: Aquaculture; D: Optimal Utilization of Fish and Fishery Products; E: Fish Trade; F: Regional and International Policy Formulation

Additional analysis

(to be included in the final report)

Regional level

- Extent of implementation (in-depth interpretation and description of the analyzed data on ratings)
- Gaps, challenges, and best practices of implementation (assessment of the additional information and means of verification on each key indicator)

National level

- Gaps, challenges, and best practices of implementation (assessment of the additional information and means of verification on each key indicator)

The Workshops requested to suggest additional analysis

**Timeline for the Monitoring and Evaluation of the Implementation of
the Resolution and Plan of Action on Sustainable Fisheries for Food Security for the
ASEAN Region Towards 2030 (RES&POA-2030)**
(updated as of 14 June 2022)

Date	Activities	Responsibility
23–24 Mar 2022	Regional Workshop on Development of the Key Indicators and Detailed Roadmap for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Implementation	SEAFDEC and ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries
April 2022	Conduct the trial exercise to provide inputs and comments on the draft indicators, rating, and additional information	AMSs
Mid-May	Provide the feedback on the trial exercise to the SEAFDEC Secretariat	AMSs
May 2022	Report the results of the Regional Workshop to the 54 th Meeting of SEAFDEC Council	SEAFDEC SEC
14-15 June 2022	Regional Workshop on the Finalization of Indicators to Monitor and Evaluate the Implementation of the RES&POA-2030	SEAFDEC and ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries
End of June 2022	Send-out the formal request to all AMSs for the inputs on the Baseline Information 2021	SEAFDEC SEC
Jul-Sep 2022	Compile inputs and accomplish the Template for the Monitoring and Evaluation of the Implementation of RES&POA-2030 (Baseline Information 2021)	AMSs
Sep 2022	Submit the accomplished Template for the Monitoring and Evaluation of the Implementation of RES&POA-2030 (Baseline Information 2021) to SEAFDEC Secretariat	AMSs
Nov 2022	Report the results of the Regional Workshop and analysis of results of baseline evaluation 2021 to the 45 th Meeting of the Program Committee and 25 th Meeting of Fisheries Consultative Group of the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Strategic Partnership	SEAFDEC SEC
2023	Report the results of the Regional Workshop and analysis of results of baseline evaluation 2021 to the 55 th Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council and ASEAN mechanism	SEAFDEC SEC
2025	Accomplish the Template for the Monitoring and Evaluation of the Implementation of RES&POA-2030 (Mid-term Review 2025)	AMSs
2025	Regional Workshop on the Mid-term Evaluation of the Implementation of the RES&POA-2030	SEAFDEC and ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries
2025	Report the results of the Regional Workshop and mid-term evaluation to the 48 th Meeting of the Program Committee	SEAFDEC SEC
2026	Report the results of the Regional Workshop and mid-term evaluation to the 58 th Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council	SEAFDEC SEC
2029	Accomplish the Template for the Monitoring and Evaluation of the Implementation of RES&POA-2030 (Final Evaluation 2029)	AMSs
2029	Regional Workshop on the Final Evaluation of the Implementation of the RES&POA-2030	SEAFDEC and ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries

2029	Report the results of the Regional Workshop and final evaluation to the 52 nd Meeting of the Program Committee	SEAFDEC SEC
2030	Report the results of the Regional Workshop and final evaluation to the 62 nd Meeting of the SEAFDEC Council	SEAFDEC SEC

CLOSING REMARKS

Dr. Tomoko Nakazato
SEAFDEC Deputy Secretary-General

RES&POA-2030: Regional Workshop on Finalization of the Key Indicators
15 June 2022



Distinguished delegates from the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries,
My colleagues from SEAFDEC,
Ladies and gentlemen, good afternoon!

After one day and a half, the RES&POA-2030: Regional Workshop on Finalization of the Key Indicators has been successfully concluded. At the outset, please allow me to thank the delegates from the ASEAN-SEAFDEC Member Countries for actively providing comments and recommendations during the Workshop.

Since the Resolution and Plan of Action-2030 serve as a policy framework and guide for regional fisheries development towards food security and livelihood in the upcoming decade, SEAFDEC was requested to actively engage with the ASEAN Member States in the implementation of this Resolution and Plan of Action. With these key indicators that we have finalized, we can say that the ASEAN Member States are measuring the performance of their actions towards sustainable development of fisheries in the region.

The results of this Workshop will be reported to the upcoming meetings of the SEAFDEC Program Committee later this year and the SEAFDEC Council next year.

Ladies and gentlemen, I am also very grateful to the SEAFDEC staff for the arrangement of this Workshop. With that, I now declare the “RES&POA-2030: Regional Workshop on Finalization of the Key Indicators” closed.

Thank you again and good day!